Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 29TH AUGUST 1827. No. 1943.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
26th day of April 1827.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale

Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* at the Suit of HORMASJEE BOMANJEE... } *Plaintiff.*

NANABHOY NOWROJEE,........*Defendant.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Saturday the 8th September at 4 o'Clock in the afternoon will be put up to Sale by public Outcry at the Sheriff's Office the above named Defendants [illegible] one ninth part or Share of the [illegible] mentioned landed Estate; further particulars of the said property may be known on application at this office.

1 Large Dwelling House with three Shops Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances, Situate within the Town walls No. 33, and in the neighbourhood of a House belonged to PESTONJEE BOMANJEE.

1 Chaul or Range Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances Situated within the Town walls Containing 6 appartments with Stable No. 33, behind the said House.

1 Chaul or Range Containing 6 apartments Covered with Tiles Ditto ditto No. 33 of ditto.

1 Dwelling House with 5 Grain Shops Covered with Tiles Situated within the Town walls No. 35, and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to MERVANJEE CURSETJEE.

1 Dwelling House covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated within the Town Walls No. 41 and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to NOWROJEE SORABJEE.

1 Chaul or Range Containing 6 appartments Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated within the Town walls No. 4 and in the neighbourhood of an Oart belonging to Seth MANOCJEE NOWROJEE CHARITY.

1 Chaul or Range Containing 19 appartments Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated within the Town walls No. 406 and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to MANOCJEE MUNCHERJEE.

1 Chaul or Range Containing 9 apartments Covered with Tiles with its appurtenances, situated within the Town walls and in the neighbourhood of a house belonging to ARABJEE FATEYA.

1 Piece of Ground called Sona Khattie without the Fort near MOMBADAVIE.

1 Piece of Ground called Lansett near Moorl other Sumboos House as KHADUP or MANDAVIE ROAD.

1 Oart called Churney about 7 wheels with 3 wells and 3 Houses Covered with Tiles Situated at Pallow or Public BREACH CANDY ROAD.

1 Oart called Chowpatty about 2 wheels with a small House Situated without the Town walls and in the neighbourhood of an Oart belonging to DHACKJEE DADAJEE.

1 Piece of Hill called Chur Situated at Malabar Hill and in the neighbourhood of a Hill belonging to HORMASJEE BOMANJEE WADYA.

1 Piece of Ground Containing two sticks and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to FURDUNJEE SORABJEE.

1 Oart called Churney about two wheels with a House covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated without the Fort Walls at No. 8 Coorenerboy Walley and in the neighbourhood of Mr. HIGGS'S Stables.

1 Oart called Cherney about 4 wheels with two Houses covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated without the Town Walls No. Cursetjee Walley and in the neighbourhood of an Oart belonging to HORMASJEE BOMANJEE WADIA.

1 Stable with ground with its appurtenances situated within the Fort and in the neighbourhood of the H. C. Bugdah; this Stable will be sold seperate being the sole property of the said Defendant NANABHOY NOWROJEE.

F. LEGGETT.
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
[illegible] August 1827.

[illegible]જી· [illegible] જુ[illegible]રની· શ્રૂ [illegible]· મી ૨૮ મી થી *

[illegible]નુ · વેચાંણ *

હોરમજી· બમનજીની· ડીકરી· નાં નાંનાભાઈ·નવરોજી· ઉપર· થાકછે *

ખબર· ડીઆંથી · આપીઍછેયે *

તારીખ· ૮ [illegible]ી· આવતી· શેપટેમબર·મહીનાંની· શનવારને· દાન· બપો[illegible] છે· ૪ કલાકને·અમલે· ઉપર· કહેલા·જવાબ· દેનારમાં· ઝૂહલ·કહેલી· અમડિઆંમતની· વગર·વેહચેલી·ફિ· ૯ મો· ભાગ·અથવા· હીશો·શરીફની· આફીશમી જાહેર · લીલાઉ· કરીને· વેચશે · તેહની· વીગત *

ફ·છૂલ· કહેલી·મીલકતી· વીશે· બીજુ· જેકાંઈ·પુછવુ· હોયતો· શરીફની·આફીશમાં·પુછાઆથી·જાંણ[illegible] *

ફિ·મોહ્ટુ· રેહવાનુ·ઘર· નળીઆંથી·ઢાંકેલુ· [illegible] દુકાંની· શ્રુધાં·તથા·[illegible]· તેહના·લગાતુ [illegible] ફ·ઘર·તથા·[illegible]· કોટમાં· નંમબર· ૩૩ [illegible]નજીનાં·ઘેરની પડોશમાંછે *

ફિ·[illegible] નળીઆંથી· ઢાંકેલી· [illegible]·લગાતુ· જેકાંઈ· છુશતે·શ્રુધાં તે·તબેલીમાં· ૬ ગાલા· તથા·તેહને· પછવાડે· ફિ·તબેલોછેતે * ઉપર·નંમબર ૩૩ નોછે *

ફીજ·ફિ·બીજો·નંમબર· ૩૩ વાલી· ૬ ગાલાની·ચાલ·તથા·તબેલો* નળીઆંથી·ઢાંકેલાં*

ફિ·રેહવાનુ· ઘર·કોટમાં· નંમબર· ૩૫ વાલુ· નળીઆંથી·ઢાંકેલુ· તથા·તેહને· લગાતા· કણીઆંનાં· ૫ દુકાં[illegible]ધાં·ફિ·ઘર·મેહરવાંનજી· ખરશેદજી·વાલાં·ઘરની·પડોશમાંછે *

ફિ·રેહવાનુ·ઘર·કોટમાં· નંમબર· ૪૧ વાલુ·તેહને· લગાતા·શાંમાંન·શ્રુધાં* ફિ·ઘર·નવરોજી·શ[illegible]ઘરની· પડોશમા[illegible]

ફિ·[illegible]ેલી· ૬ ગાલા[illegible]બર· ૪ [illegible]શોછે * ફ·મીલકત· શેઠ·માંણેકજી· નવરોજી·ચારીટીની·વાડીની·પડોશમાંછે*

ફિ·ચાલ· ૯ ગાલાની· નળીઆંથી ઢાંકેલી· તેહને·લગાતા· શાંમાંન· શ્રુધાં· ફ·મીલકત· કોટમાં· નંમબર ૪૬ વાલી માંણેકજી · મંચેરજીનાં · ઘરની· પડોશમાંછે *

ફિ·ચાલ· ૯ ગાલાની· નળીઆંથી· ઢાંકેલી·તેહને·લગાતા·શાંમાંન· શ્રુધાં * ફ·મીલકત· કોટમાં·આરબજી· ફતાઈઆનાં·ઘરની·પડોશમાંછે *

ફિ· કટકો · ભોંઈનો · શોનાંખાટી· નાંમનો· કોટબાહેર· માંમાદેવી· આગળછેતે *

ફિ·કટકો·ભોંઈનો· નાંમે·લાનશેટ· મોરલીધર· શંભુનાં·ઘર· આગલ· ખડપ અથવા·માંડવીનાં·રશતા·ઉપરછેતે*

ફિ·વાડી· નાંમે·ચરની· આશરે· ૭ રેંટની· તેહને·લગાતા· ૩ કુઆ· તથા· નળીઆંથી·ઢાંકેલાં· ૩ ઘરો·શ્રુધાં* ફ વાડી· શ્રી· પાલવા·અથવા· બીરીચ· ખાંડીનાં·મોટા·રશતા·ઉપરછે *

ફિ·વાડી· નાંમે· ચોપાટી· આશરે· ૨ રેંટની·ફિ· નાંધુલા· ઘર·શ્રુધાં·કોટબાહેર·તથા·ધાકજી· દાદાજીની·વાડીની પડોશમાંની *

ફિ·ડુંગરનો· કટકો· નાંમે· ચીડ· વાલકેશરનાં·ડુંગર· ઉપર· તથા·હોરમજી·બમનજી· વાડીઆ·વાલા· ડુંગરની· પાશે *

ખેતરની· ભોંઈનાં· ૧૦ કટકા· તેમધે· આશરે· ૧૫૦ ગાલા * ફ· ખેતરો· ઘોડદોડની·નજીક·અથવા· [illegible]ના રશતા·ઉપરછે *

ખેતરની·ભોંઈનાં· ૩ કટકા· [illegible]ગી·ઉપર· તથા· નશરવાંનજી· વાડીઆનાં·ખેતરની·પડોશમાંના *

ફિ·કટકો· ભોંઈનો· ૨ કાઠીનો· કોટમાં·ફરદુનજી·શોરાબજીનાં· ઘરની· પડોશમાંનો *

ફિ·વાડી·નાંમે· ચરની· આશરે· ૨ રેંટની·કોટબાહેર·કુવરબાગ·વાલી *તથા·મીસતર·હીગશનાં· તબેલાઓની· પડોશમાંની· નળીઆંથી· ઢાંકેલી·નંમબર ૮ વાલી· ફિ· ઘર·તથા·તેહને· લગાતા· શાંમાંન·શ્રુધાં *

ફિ·[illegible]ી·નાંમે·ચરની· આશરે· ૪ રેંટની· નળીઆંથી· ઢાં[illegible]· ૨ ઘર·તથા· તેહને·લગાતા·શાંમાંન· શ્રુધાં * નંમબર· [illegible]ની·ખરશેદજી·વાલી·તથા·હોરમજી· બમનજી·વાડીઆની· વાડીની·પડોશમાંની*

ફિ·તબેલો·ભોંઈ· તથા·તેહને· લગાતા·શાંમાંન·શ્રુધાં કોટમાં·નાંમદાર·કંમપનીનાં· ગુજ઼દાની·પડોશમાંનો * ફિ·તબેલો·જવાબ·દેનાર· નાંનાંભાઈ· નવરોજીનો · પોતાનોછે· તેથી · કરી· જુદો· વેચશે*

શ્રી·મુમબઈનાં·શરીફની
આફીશ·તારીખ· ૮ મી·
શપટેમબર ·· ૧૮૨૭ } ફિ· લીગેટડી
પીઉટી·શરીફ·

FOR SALE

AT FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO's a few capital 1½ and 2 oz. RIFLES, double and single, with flint and percussion locks. These Guns are just imported—Makers, MORTIMER, LACEY AND CO. A variety of single and double barrel GUNS AND PISTOLS are also for sale at their Rooms. Prices moderate, for cash.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK BILLS of Exchange.
Powers of Attorney.
Interest and Respondentia Bonds.
Policies of Insurances.
Bills of Lading.
and
Price Currents.

Bombay 29th August 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow, the 30th Instant.
UNCLEARED LOTS
OF

PLATE and Plated Ware, Piece Goods, Hollands in Cases, Glass Ware, and a variety of other articles.

Meadows Street, 29th August 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 30th Instant,
A SMALL SURVEYING
SEXTANT,
BY ADAMS.

FALSE Horizon, a Three feet brass Scale by Troughton, Ross's Charts of the China Seas &c. Dalrymple's voyages, and Charts, and a Double barrelled GUN with flint lock, by John Manton.

Meadows Street, 29th August 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
BENGAL
HOOKAH TOBACCO.
IN CANNISTERS OF
Twenty one pounds
PRICE PER CANISTER Rs. 13.

Meadows Street, 29th August 1827.

Passage to London.
To sail in all September
THE NEW SHIP
Charles Kerr
600 TONS.
JOHN BRODIE
COMMANDER.

HAS elegant and spacious accomodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 29th August 1827.

For Passage to London
THE
CATHERINE STEWART FORBES.
OF 500 TONS.
Capt. Ingram Chapman.

WAS to leave England on the 25th May, may be expected to arrive here in the beginning of September, and will sail for London in November.

THE K. S. FORBES, has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 29th August 1827.

Passage to London
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP
RECOVERY.
OF 600 TONS BURTHEN.
Henry C. Chapman
COMMANDER.

WILL be dispatched from this Port to London, about the middle of December, being expected to arrive in all October.

This Ship carries a regular Surgeon, and is elegantly fitted up for Passengers. Plans of her Cabins may be seen on application at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 29th August 1827.

Passage to the Clyde.

THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP

PALAMBAM.

OF 400 TONS BURTHEN.
DAVID NASH,
COMMANDER,

WILL be despatched to the Clyde on the 5th September.

This Ship has a Poop and good accommodations for a small party of Passengers, and having her cargo engaged will be punctual to her time of sailing.

Apply to the Commander, at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 29th August 1827.

For Freight or Passage

TO
MADRAS AND BENGAL.
THE SHIP

JOHN BIGGAR.

OF 800 TONS BURTHEN.
CAPT. HENRY KENT R. N.
COMMANDER.

WILL positively leave this Port on or before the 1st September.

Application to Messr. J. AND N. NASSERVANJEE, Agents for the said Ship or to Captain KENT on board.

Bombay, 29th August 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH AUGUST 1827.

No. 2[illegible].—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish the present Regulation which restricts the [illegible] of Knapsacks to Troops in the Field only; and directs that each man, whether in Garrison or in the field, be allowed to receive from the public Stores, a Knapsack complete with straps of brown tanned leather, every four years, to be replaced at the expense of the men if rendered unserviceable within a shorter period, except on proof of unavoidable accident or loss on service, of which the Commanding Officer will be expected to afford satisfactory explanation.

The Knapsacks to be painted, and the year and quarter in which it may be issued to be stamped on each knapsack, which marks are to be duly noticed in any proceedings of Committees of survey.

The preceding order is applicable both to European and Native Troops.

Bombay Castle, 17th August 1827.

No. 274 of 1827.—Captain M. [illegible], Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, is permitted to visit Poona on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence from the 25th instant to the 1st of [illegible] next.

No. 275 of 1827.—On the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the following appointments are made.

23d Regiment N. I.

Lieut. E. P. [illegible] to be Adjutant, vice [illegible]—Date of appointment [illegible].

Lieutenant P. T. [illegible] to be [illegible] and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee [illegible] do. do.

Bombay Castle, 21st August [illegible]

No. 276 of 1827.—Assistance [illegible] of the 31st Regiment Bengal [illegible] furlough to [illegible] for the recovery of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

[illegible]

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

[illegible]

Which I [illegible] to [illegible] into Hindoostanee, and subscribe myself,

Your very obedient Servant,

VERAX.

Bombay, August 24.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

Pray prevail on Giovanni to favor us with another treat—let him give us some of Marcus' bubble and squeak—it is rich and savoury—"Where are the worthies TO the accurate Herald?" invite them to the banquet—There will be no dispute about tastes—the ingredients are various, and will suit every literary palate.—Take the Bill of fare—"*Chop* fallen *Bombay Worthies*—*gibes* and *jests*—*stale facts*, eh! Cribb's *slang* Dictionary—Johnson's folio ditto—*silly slang* and *solid sense*—concealments *perpetrated*—contributors *convicted*—malicious *samples*—*perpetrated* gross misstatements—not a word in defence; and the never to-be-too-often-repeated promises to *favor* the Courier columns with a *dozen* more *samples*—the whole served up in musty "de gustibus" sauce.

You are a shrewd guesser Mr. Editor and perhaps can tell me if Candidus and Marcus be connected—a strong family likeness subsists between them—both seem to relish and respect the empty accusations of Messieurs Civis and Homespun—veneration for the names of Newton, Watt, and Johnson absorb their senses—each prates about facts and reason, and rails against slang and ridicule—Marcus furnishes slang, while Candidus spouts his moral truth.—I do believe Candidus thinks he writes prettily—his fancy is excursive and "he fools it to the top of the bent"—he seems fond of poetical imagery, and soars unrivalled in rhapsody—I shall take the liberty to paraphrase part of the medley with which he has obliged us.—

Mercy flying fear affrighted,
Suspicion entering uninvited;
Injured science—Dictionaries,
Champions, lasts, and gay Lotharios.—

Power of Judges; fear of Juries;
Suspicions doubts lead to injuries;
Paltry hits, and wealth intrusive;
Giovanni most abusive.

As I have got into the humour of rhyming I will "*favor* you Mr. Editor with another *sample*"—it may serve as a model for future compositions. If we are to have more nonsense, "in Heaven's name," let it come well recommended! I shall copy from a great original, but I disdain to acknowledge him—Open thy long ears, oh Candidus—listen all ye host of Courier scribes, hide your diminished Heads.!!

Ha! I hear the strain *emetic*
Glancing *truths* from pole to pole,
Solid slang, and [illegible] lunatic,
Fire with *courage* my soul.

Clouds of [illegible] crowd in gladness,
Justice Courts [illegible] uncouth,
[illegible] yield to haughty sadness,
Mercy holds the veil to *Truth*.

Vaunting smoke, and frank *suspicion*,
Latent vice with *worthies* dance;
And in grave and dense *attrition*,
Chivalry resign thy lance.

Civis saw and [illegible] with malice,
[illegible] the prize that Marcus gave;
Jealousy's [illegible] chalice,
Maddening pours the Orient wave.

"Disputed points of [illegible],
"Brains and [illegible],
"Grave and weighty [illegible],
"Pomp, and [illegible]."

[illegible]

I [illegible] Mr. Editor about [illegible] and as to writing [illegible].

BRUTUS.

ERRATA.

Under the head of Company's Paper in the Gazette of the [illegible] instant, subscriptions to the present 5 percent. loan were stated [illegible] at the General Treasury at Bombay [illegible] 106-1-50 per [illegible]

[illegible]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Giovanni's letter [illegible]

[illegible]

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 1 | 8½ per Rupee.
Calcutta at 90 days' sight 106 B'by Rs. per 0 | 0 Sa. Rs.
Madras at 30 days' sight, 99½ B'by. Rs. per 0 | 0 Madras

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs. per [illegible] Siccas.
Unremittable do. 104[illegible] do. [illegible] do.
Notes of the present Loan opened on the 15th August 1826 at 106-1-50 [illegible] per [illegible] Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars	100 per 22[illegible]	B'by Rs.
German Crowns	100 per 213	Ditto.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Subscriptions to the 5 per cent Loan opened in 1826 are receivable at the General Treasury at Bombay at 106¼ Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas.

Treasury Notes issued by the Bombay Government at 5 Reas per Cent, per diem, payable 12 months after date.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH AUGUST 1827.

"We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of no less than two Ships from London, "the Mountaineer and Bolton, the former th[illegible] "9th May and the latter the 27th April. A "list of Passengers will be found under the "head of Shipping Intelligence."

Having in our Extra of Monday, given a concise yet comprehensive view of the state of affairs in Europe, at the date of the departure of the Mountaineer, we now devote our Columns to the most interesting Extracts which our London Files can supply.—We deem it expedient to repeat likewise the principal portion of news given on Monday.

The more we consider the defence set up by the Ex-ministers, the more wretched does it appear.—The insult to their King, and desertion of their country has been fairly proved against them.—All except Lord Melville, an emancipationist, rested it on their opposition to the concession of the Catholic Claims.—The remarks of the Times and Morning Chronicle, to be found in a subsequent column, fully expose the hollowness of such an excuse.—Very possibly the Catholic question may have greatly influenced the minds of the Tories in resigning; but not in the way they would like to acknowledge.—If we mistake not the present disgraceful and corrupt system of governing Ireland, gives them great political power and patronage; and the moment that system is overturned, these most iniquitous considerations are lost to them—but we would ask, what possible personal interest can Mr. Canning have in wishing to emancipate the Catholics? Do the Whigs gain any thing by the measure? According to their own account they would appear to quarrel with Mr. Canning for remaining Staunch to his principles.—His Majesty called him to take the helm of State; was he to tell his Sovereign, I am rendered incapable of steering the [illegible] by reason of my opinions in regard to the Catholic question!

Their real motives may however, be better seen in the following pithy observations of a contemporary.

When the Seven Sages suddenly withdrew the light of their countenance from Mr. Canning, they, no doubt, persuaded themselves that he would be shunned as a man of desperate fortunes by all prudent and considerate persons. They, no doubt, calculated a good deal on the ominous appearance which the desertion of so sagacious a Statesman as Lord Melville would wear. Good heavens! the case must be desperate indeed, when a Dundas courts retirement.

The House of Commons met on the 1st of May, and Mr. Peel rose to explain the reason of his resignation.—The Hon'ble Gentleman in a calm and temperate speech solemnly declared that it altogether arose out of a sincere conviction that Mr. Canning as Premier [illegible] carry the measure of Catholic Emancipation, and entertaining as he had done for the last 18 years directly opposite opinions on that great question, he could not remain in office, and thus give his political support to an administration that would concede the Catholic claims. Canning met the Hon'ble Gentleman's explanation in a [illegible] and conciliating manner, and [illegible] into a full exposition of the recent movements in the Cabinet, as honorable to himself as degrading to the Ultra Tory faction. We regret that our present limits do not permit its insertion, but though long, it is most interesting [illegible] complete.

[illegible] the 2d May when the Ex-Ministers gave the reasons of their secession—their defence may be summed up in a few words.

They would not go on without Mr. CANNING, and [illegible] to be [illegible] and Mr. Canning [illegible] subordinate situation, having the best title of all of them to [illegible] they resigned, having just as good a right to determine whether they should remain in Administration as his MAJESTY had to name his Ministers.

Their speeches were on the whole decorous and respectful, and all disclaiming a combination or "general strike"—yet they failed in the proof—Indeed Lord Melville, who had not the Catholic Question to urge in his excuse, let an expression escape him, which pretty broadly displayed the cloven foot.—He asked the House,—"Was it to be imperative on him "to form part of an administration, whatever "ideas be entertained as to its *stability* or "character?"—What could shake Mr. Canning's administration but the desertion of his Tory colleagues? yet strange to say, the Noble Lord knew of no intention to make a "general strike"—Mean jealousy of Mr. Canning's transcendant abilities seems to have been long fostered by the Ultra Tories, and formed no doubt, a principal reason with them for wishing to crush him—A wise observation by [illegible] Independent let out the secret [illegible] stated that so long a[illegible] the honor of being Ambassador at Vienna [illegible] predicted to his Noble Friend, the Duke of Wellington, and stated to him his conviction, that, if *that individual*, after the death of his lamented brother, was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs, *a few years would not elapse before he would show that he would not be satisfied, but that he would force himself to the head of his Majesty's Councils*!!! Honourable ambition is presumption it would seem in a Commoner.

On the 3d a warm discussion broke out in the Commons as to the ministerial changes, when Mr. Peel by the exhibition of unexpected and uncalled for intemperance, forfeited the good opinion which his former apparent candour had gained him; and subjected him to a cutting reply by Canning.—In both Houses the smothered spite, and vexation of the Ultra Tories is breaking forth in ludicrous intemperance and the keen wit and raillery of the liberal phalanx is most ably played off upon them. The resignations are nearly all filled up, but Mr. Canning to his honour has not displaced a single Tory. The Irish appointments alone are still uncertain.

Secretary of State in the Home Department.—Right Hon'ble W. Sturges BOURNE.
Lord Privy Seal.—Duke of PORTLAND.
Master of the Horse.—Duke of LEEDS.
Chief Secy. to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland.—Hon'ble W. LAMB.
Master of the Rolls.—Sir JOHN LEECH.
Vice Chancellor.—Mr. HART.

It is a fixed part of the existing arrangement, that Lord LANSDOWN, with several other Whigs, shall take seats in the Cabinet before the close of the session.

On the 7th Mr. Canning laid before the Commons a full exposition of the state of the Finances, which gave great satisfaction; and if possible gained the new administration a more decided triumph than ever.—The public funds which were scarcely at all affected by the change of Ministry, rose, when the gratifying news reached the city.—It is a circumstance worthy of record, that the Austrian funds fell considerable on Mr. Canning's appointment becoming known at Vienna!!! Fresh reports are raised and still gain credit, that Mr. Canning will fall back to his former office, and give up the Premiership to the Marquis of Lansdown.

* * *

Private Letters received by the late arrivals confirm the news of the whole property captured at Kittoor in 1824 being declared prize, also of its having been ordered to be immediately distributed. The estate of Captain Black who was killed on the first attack, of that Fort is to share in it.—Other disputed claims have been rejected.—The whole amount of prize was, we believe about eleven Lacs of Rupees, which with 5 per Cent must now, be more than Twelve Lacs.—The late Commander in Chief Sir Charles Colvile, it is said wished to share in it; but his claim was very properly rejected.

We observe that the great Military Station of Mhow will again be occupied by Bengal Troops—those of this Presidency falling back upon our Provinces.—This change is attributable we imagine to the imperative call recently made on this Government for retrenchment in every Department.—The occupation of Mhow by Bombay Troops necessarily caused a great increase in our Military expenditure, which is now reduced in a corresponding amount and has besides enabled the Government to discharge many of the irregular Sebundy Corps belonging to the different Collectorates—their places being supplied by troops of the line.

* * *

"In less than ten years, France will be torn "with internal dissension."—Such was the prediction of Buonaparte while a prisoner at St. Helena, and it is to be feared the recent exhibition of discontent and insubordination at Paris, affords fearful indication of its approaching fulfilment.—

Canning has said, that the discontented spirits of the age, would on the first spark being thrown amongst them, burst out into a flame of discord.—A careful collation of as numerous, as various, accounts of the affair of the National Guards, announced in our Extra of Monday, enables us to lay before our readers a connected statement of the nature and causes of so marked a manifestation of popular feeling.

We took occasion some weeks ago to note that "the Parisians manifested day after day a stronger spirit of independence;" which it now appears has spread all over France.—The Government alarmed at the appearance of such a spirit, tried to check its expansion, by its odious project to fetter the Press, and used every means in their power, to prevent the Army becoming contaminated by the disaffection of their countrymen.—The national Guards however, selected as they had been, by the policy of Louis Dix-huit, from among the respectable classes of the people, could not be restrained from mixing with them, and adopting their sentiments.—They became liberals, and entertained a thorough detestation of the obnoxious Press Law—of the Ministry who concocted it—and of the Apostolical or Jesuitical faction that secretly influenced the Court of the Tuilleries.—Serious disorders occurred in Paris on the 18th and 19th April.—Charles Xth in order to feel the public pulse, held a grand review of the national Guards on the *Champ de Mars* on the 23d but a gloomy silence pervaded the ranks; not a single *vivat* was heard—His Majesty took the hint, and relinquished the Project against the Press—Paris was

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on 28 June, 2017

ill[illegible] as if a grand victory had been gai[illegible], and the same extravagant burst of joy [illegible] immediately on receipt of the news, exhibited in those provincial towns formerly remarkable for Revolutionary spirit—Charles mistaking these indications of triumph for expressions of gratitude towards him, held another review of the national Guards on the 29th April to receive the plaudits of the people; but the result proved how miserably he was disappointed—*Vive le Roi! Vive la carte!* it is true were shouted, but the next moment, exclamations of, *à bas Villele! à bas les Ministres! à bas les Jesuites!* were as firmly and distinctly heard from the same body—the one only serving as a prelude to the other.—The Duchess D'Angouleme came in for her share of the abuse, and every attempt on the part of the Officers to restrain the men only brought down on themselves insult and menace.—It seemed next to a miracle that no violence was committed.—Before that day had closed an ordonnance issued, disbanding the whole of the national Guards.

Previously, and subsequently, to the last mentioned event, rumours had gone abroad of an important change in the French Ministry but nothing authentic is known on this point. The present Cabinet is however greatly alarmed; and tried to suppress the accounts of the disturbance in Paris.—The London Mails have been kept back, and many letters opened by the French Police.

Perhaps important changes may take place in the French Cabinet, and it seems certain that the French Court labour under too salutary a dread of the spirit of the people, to try harsh and coercive measures with them. Opinion is divided as to the soundness of the policy in disbanding the national Guards, but no doubt seems to exist that the policy of Charles should be [illegible], and the adoption of free and liberal principles of Government.

* * *

Alarming rumours of an insurrection in Upper Canada continued to agitate the Stock Exchange during the first week in May, said to have been caused by the passing of an obnoxious Alien Act; and it appears certain that fresh troops were sent from Ireland with every possible dispatch.

* * *

We can add little as to Portugal to the news given in our Extra of Monday, which we therefore subjoin.—The news from Spain (via Paris) is of the same contradictory character as formerly—Dr. Abrantes, the Brazilian Emperor's accredited Agent, has publicly declared that Don Pedro meant soon to follow him to Portugal—the latest account from Rio Janeiro [illegible] is said, is kept well advised of the plans carrying on at Vienna, Paris, Madrid, and Lisbon, and with his usual decision of character, had determined in person, to frustrate them.—He will await the opening of the Brazilian Chambers in May, and with their permission instantly cross the Atlantic—His belligerent Argentine neighbours may however detain him at home.

Advices from Portugal are still unsatisfactory—Nothing more is heard of the [illegible] but internal treachery is yet to be apprehended—Don Miguel it is to be feared is carrying on plans for the subversion of the Constitution—An accredited agent has arrived from the Brazils in Portugal, with instructions from Don Pedro to prevent Don Miguel's accession to power and to continue the Regency until the Emperor's infant daughter is eighteen years old—the following extract shews the alarming state of uncertainty as to the movements of Spain.

PORTSMOUTH, May 2.—Arrived His Majesty's ship [illegible] from Lisbon, after a passage of 14 days. The accounts she brings state that the Portuguese have a [illegible] force on the frontiers, [illegible] continue [illegible] them [illegible] though [illegible] is the general opinion, that affairs cannot remain as they are, and will end in a war between Spain and Portugal. The [illegible] with [illegible] no [illegible] les have as yet been made.

Lord Cochrane [illegible] in the Morea [illegible] and was enthusiastically [illegible] of Greece. His Lordship [illegible] the 20th with [illegible] his command; but whether [illegible] the news had reached [illegible] these Regiments were raised immediately afterwards.

Advices to the [illegible] and 31st of March from Constantinople state that several thousand Turks are marching to reinforce the Army in Greece, and that considerable pecuniary assistance had been sent to Reschid Pacha. The Turks still peremptorily refuse European mediation, but the [illegible] had lately been uniformly successful in many skirmishes that had taken place.

(From the *Pilot* of Saturday, April 28.)

"PARIS, APRIL 27.

"A letter from Vienna of the 18th instant says, that the news of the arrival of Lord Cochrane in the Morea has caused a great sensation in the Divan. The new Reis Effendi has asked for an explanation of the British Ambassador, who replied, that Lord Cochrane was no longer in the naval service of Great Britain."

* * *

Sir John Malcolm is we learn much better, and was expected to sail for Bombay in the begining of August.

We understand that a new Superintendant will really be appointed to the Bombay Marine, and that many distinguished Officers are candidates for the appointment, but that Sir John Phillimore is not named among them.

* * *

The Rev. J. T. James, D. D., Rector of Flitton-cum-Silsoe, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday last, being appointed Bishop of Calcutta. He left Flitton on Tuesday last.—*Northampton Mercury.*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. S. C. Baldwin, Infy.
Asst. Surg. R. Power.
Ensign James Craig Bate, Infy.
Lt. Col. E. Hardy, Arty.
Lieut. H. N. Ramsay, Infy.
Major Moor, Arty.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. S. C. Baldwin, 20th Rt. N. I.
Asst. Surg. B. [illegible]

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 26th Ship Mountaineer, (Free Trader) Thomas Cammy, Com. from London. The Downs 8th May.

— 26th Ship Bolton, (Free Trader) John Clarkson, Com. from London, Downs 27th Ap. Madeira 15th May.

Passengers per Mountaineer.—Doctor Fallon, Lady and Child.

Per Bolton.—Mrs. and Miss Poget, Mrs. and Miss Hamilton, Miss Phillips, Miss Grant, Miss Davies, Miss Maxwell, Major Moor, Mr. A. Bell, Lieut. H. N. Ramsay, Dr. Thos. Stewart, Mr. B. Pilcher, Mr. J. B. Turner, Mr. Chs. Boye, Mr. A. M. Hazewood, Mr. Ewd. Green, Mr. F. Westcotts, Mr. John Ramsay.

DEPARTURES.—Aug. 26th Barque Enterprize, (Free Trader) W. H. Edmonds, Com. to Madras.

Ship Gloriosa, Capt. Craw, to Persian Gulph.

Passengers by Barque Enterprize.—Lt. F. Meighan. By Gloriosa.—Lieut. G. Hughes, 16th Regt.

SHIP'S LOADING.

English.—Esther, for London.
John Biggar, for Bengal.
Francis Warden, for ditto.
Jehangier, for ditto.
Asia Felix, for ditto.
Wootmany, for Penang.
Kusrovie, for Persian Gulph.
Palfeban, for Goa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—August 2. American brig Ocean, J. Searle, from New York the 21st May. Madeira, [illegible]

August 4. Ship Roxburgh Castle, G. Denny, [illegible] London 11th April, and Madras.

— Ship Crown, J. [illegible], Liverpool 6th April.

— Brig Mavis, A. Gibbs, from Point de Galle 24th July.

— August 4. H. C. Steam Vessel Ganges, (off Cooley Bazar yesterday evening,) S. Jump, from Amherst Town 12th July.

The Brig Venus, R. S. Heron, bound for Tavoy, was totally lost on the Mizen Sand on the 3d instant.

Passengers per American brig Ocean, Captain John Searle, from New York:—John [illegible], Esq.—*From Madeira:*—Mrs. Searle; Miss Searle; Miss Mary Searle, and Master William Searle.

Per Roxburgh Castle, from England:—Mrs. Colonel Locklan, Major Campbell, Mrs. Campbell and Family, [illegible] and Mrs. Pascoe, C. T. Hunter, Esq. and Mrs. Hunter, E. Woodward, Esq. and Mrs. Woodward, [illegible] Warren, 44th Regt. and Mrs. Warren, [illegible] Miss Lockett, Lieutenant [illegible] Mr. Woodburn, Miss [illegible] Smith, Esq., W. [illegible]

Per [illegible] from England:—Mr. James [illegible]

From [illegible]:—Mr. J. H. Mellor.

Per Brig Mavis, from Point de Galle:—Captain [illegible] H. M. 14th Regt.; Lieutenant D. F. [illegible] 14th Regt. N. I.

The undermentioned vessels gone to sea; viz.

[illegible]

MADRAS.

[illegible]

Vessels in the Roads [illegible] August.

H. M. Ship [illegible], Captain J. Forneaux.
H. M. Ship Champion, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
Ship [illegible], Captain J. Taylor.
Ship Susan, Captain W. Hamilton.
Ship Woodford, Captain E. Chapman.
Ship Alexander, Captain M'Donald.
Ship Competent, Captain G. Stephens.
Ship L'Europe, Captain Ferrau.
Ship Abgarris, Captain W. Smith.
Brig Lady Munro, Capt. G. Gahan.
Brig Grecian, Captain A. Smith.
Brig Regia, Captain Charles Knil.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 23d Inst. Mr. Wm. Lingurd, to Miss Charlotte Stott.

BIRTHS.—On the 20th instant, at Nimboolie, Northern Konkan, the wife of Serjeant Major J. Mungavin, Pioneers, of a Son.

On the 27th Inst. the wife of Mr. G. Tedman, of a Son.

DEATH.—On the night of the 25th instant, after a sudden illness of little more than one hour, died, in his 48th year, SOONDERBUT SHASTRI, a Hindoo High Priest of Bombay. His loss is agony to the feelings of his afflicted brother, his friends and his disciples. Being *Dackugnithee* he was held in peculiar veneration by the sects of Yujooveddy Bramins; respect for his name had spread far and wide. Mortals may not search into the inscrutable chambers of Heaven, and yet express in holy confidence, a hope that the spirit of Soonderbut has reunited with that of his almighty father, and in the state of *Mokasham* is enjoying complete and glorious beatitude.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Cawnpore, on the 25th July, Major Nicholas Brutton, H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, to Mrs. Rozalie Queiros, relict of the late Jos. Queiros, Esq. of Lucknow, and the youngest Daughter of the late Gabriel Vrignon, Esq. of Calcutta.

At Ramnaghur, on the [illegible] July, by the Reverend A. Hammond, at the house of Robert Bell, Esq., Joseph Charles Sage, Esq. 4th Extra Regiment, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late N. Rabeholm, Esq., of his Danish Majesty's Civil Service.

BIRTHS.—At Bhopalpore, on the 14th July, the lady of Lieutenant and Quarter Master Griffin, 24th Regiment N. I. of a son.

At Mozufferpore, on the 24th July, the Lady of Thomas J. Dashwood, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Bishop's College, on Tuesday, 31st July, the Lady of Professor Holmes, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 1st August, Mrs. J. L. [illegible], of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 3d August, No. [illegible] Tollah, Mrs. Cook, of a daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the [illegible] August, the Lady of Lieutenant J. Ferris, [illegible] Regiment [illegible] Infantry, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the [illegible] of the [illegible] August, Mrs. Mary Bonner, Wife of Mr. Thomas Bonner, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 1st August, Mrs. Elizabeth Grant, wife of Mr. W. G. Grant, aged [illegible] years.

At Calcutta, on the [illegible] August, [illegible] Widow, aged [illegible] years.

At Calcutta, on the [illegible] August, [illegible] the infant son of W. [illegible], Esq. [illegible]

At the Great Jail of Calcutta, on the [illegible] August, Mrs. Mary Moore, the Wife of [illegible], who has been imprisoned for debt for [illegible]

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Saturday, the 4th Instant, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. T. Lewis, M. A. Captain George Gahan, of the Brig Lady Munro, to Miss Georgiana Eaton, eldest Daughter of the late Captain Charles Eaton, Master Attendant of Coringa.

BIRTHS.—At Jaulnah, on the [illegible] July, the Lady of Captain John Wright, of the [illegible] Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Gooty, on the 23d Ultimo, the wife of Mr. R. Greene, Assistant Apothecary attached to the 42d Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Jaulnah, on the 29th July, the Lady of Captain B. Blake, 45th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Tranquebar, on the 30th July, Mrs. M. C. Pe[illegible], of a Daughter.

At Nagpore, on the 30th July, the Lady of Captain J. [illegible], Deputy Judge Advocate General, of a Son.

On the 9th instant, the Lady of Chambers [illegible], of a Daughter.

On the 12th Inst. Mrs. M. Skillern, of a Daughter.

At Poonamallee, on the 14th instant, Mrs. Hamilton, of a Son.

On the 14th Instant, the Lady of Joseph Bainbridge, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATH.—On the 12th ultimo, at Vizagapatam, Lieutenant Josiah Cecil, of the C. E. V. B.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—On the 21st inst. at Christ-church, Mr. Horatio Jones, of Calcutta, to Miss Eliza Harris, of Walworth.

April [illegible], at St. George's Hanover-square, Henry D[illegible], Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, to Mary, only [illegible] of the late Wm. Noble, Esq., of Foley-place.

On the 17th instant, at Islington church Captain Henry Delafosse, of the Bengal Artillery, to Miss Shield, of Hornsey-lane, Highgate.—At Leamington, on the 17th instant, J. Alldrit, Esq., Captain in the Hon. East India Company's Madras Artillery, to [illegible], only child of Captain [illegible] R. N.

[illegible], at his house in Park-street, Edward [illegible] years.

[illegible] days' illness, on the 27 April, at Park-[illegible], Isaac Sotheby, Esq. of the Bengal [illegible], second son of William Sotheby, [illegible], Essex.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Calcutta, August [illegible], 1827.	SELL.
Prem. 26 0	Remittable Loans 6 per Cent.	26 0 Prem.
Disc. 0 4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan……	0 8 Disc.
Par……	New 5 per Cent. Loan……	0 2 Ditto

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1s. 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1 11½
	On Bombay 30 Days ditto, per 100 Bombay Rs. 96.	
	On ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Government and Salary Bills	6 0	Per Cent.
Ditto on Private Bills……	7 0	
Interest on Loans on Deposit……	5 6	

BANK SHARES—Prem. Buy 5300 Sell 5200.

BANK SHARES.

BUY	PREMIUM	SELL
5,200	Bank of Bengal Share……	5,000

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 2d August 1827.

Mr. H. B. Brownlow, Assistant to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Barelly.

Mr. T. P. Marten, ditto ditto of Ghazeepoor.

SECOND LOTTERY.

Fifth Day's Drawing; Thursday, August 2d 1827.

PRIZES.

No. 5173 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 5046 2939 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 4039 1379 2987 323 5951 4687 471 4763 563 3337 4115 4936 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Sixth Day's Drawing; Saturday, August 4th 1827.

PRIZES.

Nos. 5362 967 Prizes of 2,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 3167 3787 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

No. 1899 [illegible] 3242 3233 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 3048 [illegible] 5113 [illegible] 2241 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Seventh Day's Drawing; Tuesday, August 7th 1827.

PRIZES.

[illegible]

FORT [illegible]

[illegible] Honorable the Governor General has resolved to re-occupy the Station of Mhow with a Detachment from Bengal; the Troops therefore, of every Arm, belonging to Bombay, at present stationed at Mhow, will be relieved at the earliest convenient period after the close of the Rainy Season by a Force from this Presidency, consisting of 1 Troop of European Horse Artillery, 1 Company of European Foot Artillery, 1 Regiment of Native Cavalry, 2 Regiments of Native Infantry, and a Company of Pioneers, with Establishment and Staff for the Force and Station on a scale which will be communicated to the proper Department, agreeably to [illegible] which will be forwarded to His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India.

On the arrival at Mhow of a part of the Relieving Force equal to a Regiment of Cavalry and a Regiment of Infantry, the whole of the Bombay Troops will proceed to such Stations within the limits of their own Presidency, as may be indicated by the Military Authorities at Bombay.

The Officer who may be appointed to command at Mhow, or in his absence, the Senior Officer, with the abovementioned portion of the Relieving Force, will, under the Orders of the Commander in Chief, arrange with the Commanding Officer of the Relieved Troops for receiving charge of all [illegible] Barracks [illegible] and European [illegible] Ordnance and Equipments [illegible] Stores in Magazine [illegible] and Medical Stores in Depôt [illegible] which they may be found [illegible] under such [illegible] may be [illegible] ed by the Military [illegible] generally, and by [illegible]

[illegible]

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested [illegible] the necessary [illegible] for the allotment and [illegible] of the Troops destined to occupy the Station of Mhow, the Command of which an Officer will hereafter be nominated by Government.

WM. CASEMENT, *Lieut.-Col.*

Sec. to Govt. Mily. Dept.

Private letters mention that Sir JOHN MALCOLM is not to return to Bombay immediately, being detained by the Duke of WELLINGTON, to give his aid in effecting some important changes, which his Grace contemplates making in the Indian army.

Should Mr. CANNING be nominated Premier, it is speculated in some of these communications that Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK may eventually succeed to the Governor Generalship.

The Bhurtpore prize money has been recognized as fair prize, by the authorities at home, and measures for its proper distribution entered into. It is also said that the six extra Regiments have been confirmed; a third battalion of Engineers is to be formed; and the Golundauze battalion is to be officered.

Madras.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, August 15.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees........26⅜ *Premium.*
At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106⅛ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees........................24⅜ *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees..........⅞ *Premium*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106⅛ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees..............................2⅞ *Discount*

FORT ST. GEORGE, *August* 14, 1827.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Rev. G. K. [illegible] to be Junior Military Chaplain at Bangalore.

E. BANNERMAN,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

Foreign News.

[illegible] 13, 1827.

[illegible] Abernethy, a German physician [illegible] revolutions of [illegible] some time since [illegible]

[illegible]

A letter from Brussels states that the King had modified the sentence pronounced by the High Court [illegible] against the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Engineers, Lisbon, by condemning him to undergo the formalities of beheading, without actually suffering the punishment. This *simulacral* execution is performed as follows:—The condemned is brought upon the scaffold, where he must kneel down upon a heap of sand; his arms are pinioned, and his eyes blindfolded; the executioner, with a large broad sword, makes a motion as if to cut off his head, but when the sword is near the neck, he raises it, and passes it over the head.

LIVERPOOL MERCURY.—MARCH 30.

A letter has been received at the Underwriters' Rooms in Liverpool, this morning, dated Falmouth, March 27, announcing the arrival of despatches from Lisbon, up to the 17th instant, by the ketch Vigilant, Lieutenant Meredith, and stating that 24,000 of the combined French and Spanish troops had entered Portugal.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE MARCH 29.

Early in the day a strong sensation was created by the letter from the Agent to Lloyd's, at Falmouth, relative to the entrance of 24,000 French and Spanish troops into Portugal.

English News.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:
WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1827.

The feelings of public men, which have been so keenly excited by the events of the last few weeks, found a vent in language last night in the House of Commons. Mr. PEEL seized the opportunity afforded by the motion for a new writ for Ashburton in the room of his successor, to offer some explanation as to the grounds on which he felt himself compelled to retire from the service of HIS MAJESTY,—an explanation which he said was due not only to himself individually, but to the character of the class to which he belonged—the class of public men.

Mr. PEEL's reasons for quitting office may be summed up in a few words. He will not form a part of any Administration which is not hostile to the concession of the Claims of the Roman Catholics. The late Administration was nominally neutral, but really hostile to the Claims, because the opinions of the chief of the Administration were decisive as to the side on which the influence of Government was enlisted; and the Administration of Mr. CANNING, for the same reason, must exert its influence in favour of concession. On a footing of equality, Mr. CANNING and Mr. PEEL cannot possibly meet. If Mr. CANNING could have reconciled himself to inferiority, he, Mr. PEEL, would have had no objection to superiority; but being unable to obtain ascendancy, he chose to withdraw from the public service.

This is the plain English of the laboured statement which Mr. PEEL delivered last night, as the manifesto of himself, and "the class to which he belongs." It is obvious, however, that referring entirely to the Catholic question, it throws no light on the motives which induced Lord MELVILLE to perpetrate such a robbery on his countrymen. That they consider his retreat as [illegible] better than a sacrifice of their [illegible], may be inferred from the following short, but pithy paragraph, which appeared in *The Scotsman* of Saturday last:—

"TELL IT NOT IN GATH.—Frail is the memory of a Statesman, and short are the steps in this country between resignation and oblivion! Will our readers believe us, when we inform them, that at a dinner of the Magistrates, Constables, and other Civic Functionaries of Portsburgh on Monday, the 'health of Lord MELVILLE' was proposed, and, after some discussion, rejected?"

It appears, therefore, that Mr. PEEL's manifesto will not avail Lord MELVILLE; and we are a little curious to know how he will acquit himself. We cannot for the soul of us conceive what possible reasons he could have for quitting place; for we have always understood his Lordship to be one of those who agreed so far with Mr. PEEL, as to think with him that public men ought not lightly "to sever their connection with the State, and to disembark from that service into which they have entered." Mr. PEEL disclaims all levity, and his Lordship has never before been suspected of levity; but he now lies under a strong suspicion of it.

But to return to the business of last night—Mr. PEEL said, that on the [illegible] of March, he said to his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. CANNING), "I will tell you, without reserve, what are my feelings as to any particular [illegible] [illegible] retirement from office [illegible] should select you to form an Administration." Mr. CANNING could hardly be expected to do less than return the compliment. "I must [illegible] without reserve, that my feelings dictate to [illegible] retirement [illegible] MAJESTY should [illegible] Administration. [illegible] What [illegible] counsel HIS MAJESTY [illegible] the honour to advise [illegible] Government in every respect [illegible] to the opinions of the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. PEEL). To carry that counsel into effect would have of course involved the necessity of my retirement from office."—A curious circumstance was communicated by Mr. CANNING, connected with his reason for not forming a completely No Popery Administration. [illegible] many months ago, his MAJESTY received [illegible] from a source to which I cannot nor will not allude, most strenuously advising his MAJESTY to place the Government of the country in a state of uniformity, and that uniformity to be an uniform and decided opposition to the Catholic Claims." LORD LIVERPOOL, to whom his MAJESTY communicated on the subject, said he would never consent to become a Member of any Government modelled upon the principle of exclusion, and said, that in his opinion, it would be extremely difficult to accomplish such a formation. Mr. CANNING, however, when he, as a Counsellor of the Crown, was placed under the necessity of advising his MAJESTY, felt it his duty not to disguise it from his Sovereign, that although "the formation of such a Ministry was a work of very great difficulty, it was not a task of absolute impracticability." Here, then, a door was at once opened for Mr. PEEL and his friends: their ambition might now have been gratified to their hearts' content. They could not serve under Mr. CANNING; and he generously even advised the placing the ball at their feet. Then there were the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Earl of ELDON, Earl BATHURST, Lord Viscount MELVILLE, Lord BEXLEY, and Mr. PEEL; all that they had to do was to place themselves, and to draw on the admiration of the country. In a play of MOLIERE, *M. Jourdain* holds a consultation with a learned philosopher as to the order in which he ought to put the words "Beautiful Marchioness, your beautiful eyes make me die of love," and the philosopher put the words through all the possible combinations for him. Putting Mr. PEEL out of the question, who has fallen into bad company, the placing of the others might have been as well decided by a throw of dice as any other way; all equally well adapted for leading or following. Never was there a finer instance of practical raillery than this recommendation of Mr. CANNING. Even Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE, though he may not have all his organs so well developed as Mr. COMBE might wish, must we think, have smoked the ridicule of such an Administration, when he so unaccountably shrunk from his motion for the formation of an united Cabinet. "For what reason (said Mr. CANNING) that advice was not acted upon—by whose advice, or by what counsel it was determined to abandon that course, I do not know the Right Honourable Gentleman could give a shrewd guess as to the cause, we dare to say)—and more than I know I will not say—but, from the period when I first saw the KING, and gave the advice I have described, down to the period when his MAJESTY came to town, I had no knowledge of any certainty that the advice I gave had not been adopted . . . . I withdrew altogether from any participation in the arrangements, in order that the experiment, which was said to be so loudly called for by the country, might be fairly tried—that experiment which was alluded to, and sought to be enforced, by the abortive motion of the Honourable Member for Somersetshire." So, it seems, they could only agree as to keeping out the Catholics and keeping out Mr. CANNING; they could not agree as to which of all the above great men was absolutely the greatest.

It may have been a feeling of modesty which led the No Popery Lords to decline constituting of themselves an Administration, or it may have been his MAJESTY's perception of the ludicrous which supplied their want of modesty; but a No Popery Administration was not attempted. Then came, as a matter of course, a divided Cabinet, but divided in such a way as to render it impossible for Mr. PEEL to continue his services. "The Right Hon. Gentleman, Mr. PEEL, said (Mr. CANNING, when he addressed the House), said, how was it possible not to perceive that without doing any thing active in the [illegible] a finger in their support, my mere existence [illegible] my present position, and the absence of those others (for whose absence, be it recollected, I am not responsible) must be taken as a moral promotion of the question upon which we have been hitherto divided. Sir, I cannot possibly deny the truth of that observation. It is literally true; and any one who will take the trouble to put that question and that answer together, must find in that answer a reply to the taunts of the Honourable Member for Somerset (Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE), when speaking of the support which the Opposition have declared their intention to bestow upon the present Administration. That Opposition have declared their intention to support me. And why? Because they see the very same thing about to come to pass as the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. PEEL)—that without stirring, as I have said, a single step in the advocacy of the cause they have espoused, my mere existence where I am is an unquestionable advance of their object." This was speaking out in a bold and manly manner. It was because the Opposition saw the consequences, that they coalesced with Mr. CANNING; and it was because that we saw them also that we have uniformly expressed a wish for the coalition.

Mr. CANNING spoke very handsomely of Mr. PEEL, and stated, that with the single exception of the Catholic Question, "there did not exist a single individual whose sentiments upon every question were in more perfect accordance with his own." This is what we have all along stated. But this places Mr. PEEL in an impossibility of opposing the Government, except on that single question. But if the identity of principle between Mr. CANNING and Mr. PEEL, with that exception, is complete, then is there a perfect identity between the principles of Mr. CANNING and his friends and those of the late Opposition. This was happily shown by Mr. BROUGHAM last night, in repelling the absurd charges of inconsistency brought forward by Mr. DAWSON. "No doubt, Sir," said Mr. BROUGHAM, in a fine vein of irony, "this charge is true. We for years have condemned every measure of the foreign policy of the Right Honourable Gentleman, because, since the death of the Marquess of LONDONDERRY, we have been disposed, against his will, to rivet fast to the [illegible] of the Holy Alliance, the triumphant [illegible] of the British fortunes [cheers];—an unnatural coalition, to be sure, with the Board of Trade, because we have been always enemies to a liberal commercial policy; because I never gave utterance to those principles long before they were found acceptable to those who, by their talents and official weight and importance, were infinitely better qualified to promote them,—an unnatural coalition, undoubtedly, because we have constantly differed from the Right Hon. Gentleman as to the internal policy of the Empire; because we, forsooth, have ever disputed with him as to that great corner stone, the mode fitting to be adopted for the Government of our S[illegible]gdom of Ireland. Look over all the great political questions that divide some men, and approximate others at the present day—travel with your eye over the affairs of Europe or across the Atlantic, and see the dawn of liberty in South America, where millions are blessing the grateful light while the hearts of millions in this country are beating in unison with theirs. . . . . . Surveying all those great questions which divide men in their opinions, and animate conflicting parties and rival Statesmen, I can conscientiously declare, that I cannot discern one single tenet or statement—nay, one solitary feeling which, practically speaking, has influenced the Councils of his MAJESTY's Government during the last three or four years gone by, and which did not find in my opinions a firm support, and in my feelings a faithful echo."

The Opposition in the House of Commons is, as we anticipated, annihilated. The allusion by Mr. BROUGHAM to the period when he was a humble Member of that body (the Opposition), of which the Honourable Baronet, Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE, is now the distinguished leader, absolutely convulsed the House. But we fear this compliment will carry animosity into the camp; for we are mistaken if Mr. DAWSON and Mr. DUNCOMBE are not both equally ambitious of being chief of Opposition. Whatever may be decided with respect to the heads, it is not the less a glorious Opposition. ! ! !

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON:
FRIDAY MAY, 4, 1827.

The new Opposition are driving at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. Such noise and heat, God help us! How long their strength will enable them to hold out is another affair. In the House of Peers last night, Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who has a mighty opinion of himself, and who, to do him justice, has all the physical requisites for a great orator, being merely deficient in the intellectual, gave notice that he should this day move for certain Returns, including the sums issued for Secret Service from 1820 to 1827, and the Expence of the Foreign Office. The object of the motion it cannot be very difficult to understand; and we are prepared for a few personalities in the style of those uttered by his relative, Lord LONDONDERRY, and himself on Wednesday night. To use a familiar phrase, we are only anxious that both of them may have rope enough.

We yesterday observed, that notwithstanding the subdued tone of Mr. PEEL on Tuesday night, it required no great share of discernment to discover that the heart of the speaker was filled with the most intense animosity against Mr. CANNING. Last night he could no longer contain himself; the pent-up fire burst forth with a fury which bore every obstacle before it; and the Right Hon. Gentleman, finding an assumed character no longer compatible with the state of his feelings, and highly inconvenient, plunged boldly into

The business of the night was to have been a discussion on the Shipping Interests. But Mr. GEORGE DAWSON having asked Mr. CANNING whether any arrangements had been made, or were contemplated, for filling up the vacant offices of Master of the Mint, Judge Advocate-General, and Surveyor-General, and having received the monosyllable answer of "*Yes*, began to arraign Mr. CANNING for his conduct with regard to the late seceders, and to inveigh against the coalition between the Ministers remaining in place and the late Opposition,

Mr. BROUGHAM had truly stated on Tuesday night, that for some years there had really been no difference between the late Government and the Opposition, with regard either to foreign or domestic policy. The pith of Mr. DAWSON's charge was founded on the number of of divisions within the last five years, in which Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. TIERNEY, Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, and Mr. CALCRAFT, were found in opposi[illegible] to the Ministry.

The case of the Administration is now fairly before the public. The press, which was incautiously charged with subserviency, and clearly exculpated on the best test,—that of experience,—has not been remiss, we presume, in dedicating its columns to the several defences of the seceders. But of this more anon. In looking over those defences or explanations, we are almost inclined to ask ourselves, whether the old Ministers have actually thrown up their places,—whether the fact be as stated." They did not retire in concert," they say, "They did not retire upon this principle or "upon that." Have they retired at all? And from what motive is it that they have retired, if it be not, as some of the more blundering of them acknowledge, from a personal motive, that a man is preferred before them simply upon the score of talents and capacity? Again, the seceders did not wish to dictate to HIS MAJESTY. Oh, no! not they. He has a right—an irresponsible right—to choose the public servants; only the servants are responsible for their conduct and measures while in his service: Yet, when the Sovereign does choose one servant, all the rest desert HIS MAJESTY; and what he is then to do if he does not adhere to the object of his choice, it is impossible to say, except it be to run after, and recall *those* who have quitted *him*. They will not suffer the KING to form a Ministry with their co-operation; and now they abuse one which he has formed without it. If this be not to demand the absolute prostration of Majesty before their deityships, what is? And at last what are these men? We

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BELL LANE No. 7.
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29TH 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

first learned yesterday, by its application to them, a *bon-mot* of the great Dr. **JOHNSON**, that "once in about a quarter of a century there was an insurrection among the Blockheads; but they could not hang together long."

The conversations in the Commons last night were hot and personal: the vehemence of expression used against the chosen Minister of the **KING** is sufficiently explanatory of the motives of those who use it. These animated gentlemen do not seem to be aware, that where there is real spirit, the determination of the assailed always increases in exact proportion to the fury of the assailants.

The excitement which prevailed in the House on this occasion was greater than has been witnessed for a long period, and much exceeded that displayed on Tuesday; which, doubtless, was to be attributed to the more personal character of the discussion. The cheering was very animated, that which followed the conclusion of Mr. **PEEL**'s speech was a loud as any we ever heard in the Houses Sir **FRANCIS BURDETT** likewise was warmly greeted: his speech seemed to afford much gratification to Mr. **CANNING**. The Right Hon. Gentleman frequently cheered the Hon. Baronet, and commented on his observations to those around him. The Minister's manner was firm and collected. His monosyllabical reply to the first question of the late Under Secretary, and the tone in which it was given, produced a strong impression on the House. It seemed as if intended to convey an intimation that he anticipated the course which his late colleagues were about to adopt, and was prepared to meet it. Lord **JOHN RUSSELL**, who on Tuesday night sat on the Opposition side, last night took his seat on the third Ministerial bench. Lord **MILTON** Lord **ALTHORP**, Lord **FOLKESTONE**, and Mr. **HOBHOUSE**, still continue to sit on the Opposition, and are the only men of consequence belonging to that party who are now *to* be seen there. Mr. **DAWSON** spoke from the first Opposition bench, and near him sat Sir C, **WETHERELL**, the late Attorney General. Mr. **PEEL** was in the same seat which he occupied on Tuesday, and which is the place where Lord **CASTLEREAGH** sat when out of office. During Sir F. **BURDETT**'s speech, an individual in the gallery repeatedly testified his approbation by knocking with his feet on the floor. He at length attracted the attention of the house, and a cry of "order" being raised, one of the officers of the house put an end to the indecent interruption.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1827.

We never yet knew a poltroon who was not also a swaggerer. We should be sorry to affirm the converse of the proposition, namely that we never knew a swaggerer who was not a poltroon; for some very brave men have the failing of talking big. This, however, we will affirm, that it is never very becoming in a brave man to use what sounds like the language of gasconade. We have no doubt that Lord **LONDONDERRY** is a very brave man; and we are, therefore, sorry to see him speaking in a style which never can become an experienced soldier. Lord **HARROWBY**, one of the mildest and most conciliating men that ever sat in Parliament, having conceived that the Noble Marquess was out of order, rose respectfully to call him to order; but it having been suggested by Lord **LAUDERDALE** that, as there was a motion before the House, the observations, however irregular, were not exactly out of order (a discovery which we doubt whether the Noble Marquess could have made himself), the Noble Marquess exclaimed, "I shall not suffer myself to be put down by the Noble Lord? If the Noble Lords opposite want to put any Noble Lord down, they must address themselves to a man of different character and spirit." Least their Lordships might not have, after all this, a sufficiently high idea of his character and spirit, he again exclaimed, towards the end of his speech "Such of your Lordships as think to lord it over the House shall not lord it over me. I have a right to state what I think, and I will not allow myself to be put down." It was his Lordship, we believe, who complained of the excessive modesty and diffidence of Mr. **PEEL**. He did not complain of his own deficiency in that respect; and we do not see that he had any occassion. You'll find me (for this is the English of his language) a very different man to deal with from the rest of these tame white-livered fellows. I advise you to beware of me, and don't think of treating me as you may venture to treat them. After this who shall dare to say a big word to his Lordship?

Lord **KING** treated the speech of the Noble Marquess as it deserved, remarking, that he was a great egotist, which, by this time, few will be much disposed to question. The ludicrous importance of this Noble Marquess was treated exactly as it deserved by his Lordship. Lord **LONDONDERRY** having applied the word "rubbish" to the present Ministers, at least "to those who had come in," Lord **KING** happily observed "there are few of your Lordships who have not been engaged in building, and those who have know, that, *rubbish is that which is removed.*"

Well, if the whole country, from one end to the other, do not feel the utmost contempt for these huffing, blustering, personages, and the more solemn noodles of the **GOOCH** and the **KANTCHBULL** breed, we know nothing of the People of England!

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1827.

The proceedings of last night, and the night before last, seem to indicate that Ministry and Opposition are settling down into their quiet and determinate forms. Mr. **PEEL** takes the lead among the Opponents of Government in the House of Commons! This is by some unexpected, and certainly by all thought inconsistent with the tenour at least of that speech, and the inferences drawn from it, which he made on Tuesday. Mr. **PEEL** has, however, a right to be in opposition if he pleases, in the exercise, of his *freewill;* but according to the rules of reason, he has no right to be in opposition till he knows whether there is any thing that he can oppose. He has acted with Mr. **CANNING**—we might say under him—up to the present moment. He has known that they differed on the subject of Catholic emancipation the whole time. How does he know, *a priori*, that they shall differ upon any other subject hereafter? Why then, may not one act with the other still? Or, at least—as the word coincidence has come into use—why should not they two possess the same coincidence of opinion upon all the other points of State policy which they have hitherto done?

Mr. **PEEL** asks what course Mr. **CHNNING** will pursue upon the subject of Parliamentary reform, and upon that of a repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, should those measures be proposed. What a very odd procedure it would be in Mr. **PEEL** to propose them, in order to drive Mr. **CANNING** into disgrace with those of his present adherents who favour the measures, by his opposition to them! And we should like to know, in such a case, whether the Reformers and the Dissenters would not rather join with such an opponent as Mr. **CANNING** than such an advocate as Mr. **PEEL**. We mention this, to show the absurdity of a schism between those who have hirtherto acted together, upon mere hypothetical or prospective grounds,

On the other hand, respecting the union which has taken place—and which has, in truth, unavoidably taken place—between the enduring portion of the Ministry and the old Opposition, the points of their difference and their agreement have now been summed up; but, exclusive of a minute investigation, was not the general identity of their opinions long notorious? How else was that expression intelligible, of which Mr. **TIERNEY** was the author, that it was "**HIS MAJESTY**'s Opposition" as much as **HIS MAJESTY**'s Ministry? And what wit was there otherwise in that expression of Mr. **CANNING**'s, in which, nevertheless, there was much wit, that, like **DENNIS*** the critic, the Opposition claimed all the invention of the piece: even the thunder was their thunder! And these things happened while Lord **LIVERPOOL** was at the head of the Ministry. The best way which the seceders could have adopted to prevent the union which they now deplore, would have been, to show less arrogance to **HIS MAJESTY**—to claim less dominion over him—to leave him to the exercise of his own free will in the choice of a Minister. They say it contradicts the tenour of their lives, to show any thing but the most marked respect to the will of the Sovereign. It contradicted, in like manner, the tenour, of *Squire Western's* life to study any thing but the happiness of his daughter: and yet he did this so tyrannically, that the spirited young lady was obliged to quit his roof.

30TH APRIL.

The only new arrangements since we last addressed our readers are, that Mr. **ABERCROMBIE** has consented to accept the office of Judge Advocate, and Sir **JAMES MACDONALD** that of a Member of the Board of Controul.

The reasons which prevent Lord **LANSDOWN** from taking office for a month or six weeks, are understood to be of a nature peculiar to himself. But of course Mr. **TIERNEY**, Lord **CARLISLE**, &c. delay also until his Lordship joins. However, it is known, that they will all act with the Government as if they took office immediately.

We trust that a beneficial consequence of the recent change will be the placing Scotland in direct communication with the Government. All independent Scotchmen are eager that the late system should not be renewed.

Earl Grey declines taken office in any form, as consistent with his health and ease.

The Observer,—April 22.

It is rumoured that Mr. Calcraft is to have an office in the present Administration. This is very probable; but there can be no foundation for the rumour that Mr. Tierney will condescend to take the inferior appointment of Master of the Mint, which was lately held by Mr. Wallace. There yet remain some important places to fill up at home, and very little has yet been done with respect to Ireland. If it be true that his Majesty desires that Ireland shall have a Protestant Lord Lieutenant, and a Protestant Chancellor, the Marquis of Wellesley must retire, and Lord Manners must remain.—or for his successor some lawyer of the same opinions which he entertains. It is singular that in the present list of the Administration no mention is made of the Irish appointments. Is Mr. Plunkett to possess merely the barren honour of a peerage? And who are to be the Attorney and Solicitor Generals of Ireland?

The promotion of Mr. Hart to be Vice-Chancellor, and of Sir John Leach to be Master of the Rolls, are equally agreeable to the profession of the Law.

Sir John Leach will have the proud satisfaction of leaving no arrears in his Court. He will have no apology to make to the suitors,—no atonement, on the score of delay, in the cause of justice. He has high talents, and unsullied integrity, and has never mingled up the lawyer with the politician.—Mr. Hart owes his office, not to his friend of **FORTY YEAR**'s standing, Lord Eldon, but to the successor of that friend, Lord Lyndhurst, who perceives and justly values his learning and experience.

The Duke of Wellington left town on Thursday afternoon for his seat at Strathfieldsay, Hants.

What will be said, or can be thought of that nondescript order from the Horse Guards, signed by Sir **HENRY TORRENS**, in the name of the Duke of **WELLINGTON**, *after* his Grace, as the order tells us, had actually *resigned the command* of the British army—after he had ceased to be Commander-in-Chief, and by his own voluntary act had *forfeited all right* or pretension to address one word, whether of order or observation, to the troops, of **GEORGE IV**? And what is the gist and bearing of this general order? Why, first, to tell the **KING**'s forces that the Duke of **WELLINGTON** had been "under "the necessity" of resigning.—that he had been so treated as to be compelled to resign a command intrusted to him by **HIS MAJESTY**: was this a proper expedient for encouraging attachment to their Sovereign in the breasts of the soldiers; Was it, we repeat, consistent with the duty of the Duke of **WELLINGTON** to circulate among the troops a virtual complaint against their **KING**, and then to lay a trap for their loosened affections, by boasting of the solicitude which *he* (not **GEORGE IV.**, but the dismissed Commander) would ever feel for their welfare?

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse-guards, May 1, 1827.

It is His Majesty's command, that the correspondence which has hitherto been addressed to the Military Secretary of the Commander-in-Chief, shall be addressed to Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Taylor, Deputy Secretary at War.

By His Majesty's command,
HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant General.

The Times May 2.

LORD HIGH ADMIRAL.

The office of Lord High Admiral is one of great antiquity. Before the time of Edward I. this officer was called "Custos Marium," but in the reign of that monarch the title of "Admiral of the Seas of the King of England" was conferred for the first time. The office was next split into three or four offices, the holders of which had separate maritime jurisdictions and there were besides Admirals of the Cinque Ports. We find that there was a regular succession of Admirals from the time of Edward II.; but the highest Naval officer was not always called Admiral. He had sometimes the title of "the King's Lieutenant-General of the Seas," and frequently too the office was divided into two jurisdictions. But in the reign of Henry IV. the office of Lord High Admiral being conferred on that King's brother, was constituted in that permanent for in which it afterwards existed. It was, in fact, almost a sinecure, and granted as a mere honorary distinction until the year 1632, when it was put into commission. It remained in commission until Charles, II.'s reign. The Duke of York, afterwards James II., held the office for several years, and had the merit of introducing a number of naval regulations of great use and importance to the service. Since the accession of that monarch, the powers of Lord High Admiral have been in commission to the present time, with the exception of a short interval, during which they were exercised by Prince George of Denmark, and another short interval, when they were vested in the Earl of Pembroke.

According to the terms of his patent, the Lord High Admiral is empowered "to preserve all pubiic streams, ports, rivers, fresh waters, and creeks whatsoever, within his jurisdiction, as well for the preservation of the ships as of the fisheries, to reform too straight nets and unlawful engines, and to punish offenders, to arrest ships, mariners, pilots, masters, gunners, bombardiers, and any other persons whatsoever, able and fit for the service of ships, as often as occasion shall require, and wheresoever they shall be met with; to appoint vice-admirals, judges, and other officers *durante bene placito*; to remove, suspend, or to expel them, and put others in their places: to take cognizance of civil and maritime laws, and of death, murder, or maim." The jurisdiction of the Lord High Admiral is confined to the sea. For instance, if a man be killed in any ship riding in great rivers, beneath the lowest bridge towards the sea, he has legal cognizance; but if a man be killed above the lowest bridge, or upon any arm of the sea where the land can be seen on both sides, the coroner of the county is the proper person to inquire into it; and where a coroner may inquire, the Admiral had no jurisdiction. Between high and low water-mark also, the common law and the Admiralty have jurisdiction by turns; one upon the water, the other on land. The Lord High Admiral is empowered to grant commissions to inferior Admirals, enabling them to enforce obedience in all branches of the service, to institute courts martial, to take cognizance of all maritime transgression, &c. The perquisites given to this office by the patent, consist of "treasure, deodands, derelicts found within his jurisdiction; all goods picked up at sea, all fines, forfeiture, ransoms, recognizances, and pecuniary punishments! all sturgeons, whales, porpoises, rigs, dolphins, and grampusses, and all such large fishes! all ships and goods of the enemy coming into any creek, road, or port, by stress of weather, mistake or ignorance of the war, all ships seized at sea, salvage, &c., together with the shares of prizes." This officer anciently carried a gold whistle, set with precious stones, at the end of a gold chain; and the office of itself is of so great power, honour, and profit, that *it has been conferred mostly on Princes of the Blood.*

Another little pamphlet has been sent to us from an unknown quarter; but while the range of argument covers almost the whole question of emancipation, the author has contrived to sqeeze his matter into so small a compass, that we cannot refrain from offering the subjoined specimen of "*pro* and *con*" to our anti-Catholic readers:—

PROS AND CONS.

" N. B. Each separate topic, as it commences is distinguished by the mark§, and the arguments under each are numbered in their logical order.

PROS.	CONS.
" § 1. The Catholics, to a man, demand Emancipation.	" Conceded.
" § 1. The Irish members are two to one in favour of Emancipation.	" Granted; but they are interested, because they are elected by Catholics.
" 3. Their being elected by Catholics is, on the contrary, the best proof of their disinterestedness; because, if the measure be carried, they will lose their seats.	" 4. No reply.
" § 1. England is the only European State that makes the Catholic religion a political disqualification.	" 2. Granted; but other States have permission from the Pope to exercise a *beto* on the nomination of the Catholic Bishops.
"3. ThePope would, no doubt, allow us the some veto, if our laws permitted a negotiation.	" 4. No reply,
" § 1. To refuse Emancipation, is to persist in a breach of the treaty of Limerick.	" 2. It is no breach of the treaty, as interpreted by King William and his Parliament.
" 3. No one judges of a contract by the interpretation of an interested party.	" 4. No reply.
" 6. If the treaty only applied to a part of the people, keep it with that part.	" 5. It is no breach of the treaty; because the treaty only applied to a part of the pleople.
" 7. The first article of the treaty, at least, is general.	" 8. But the first article refers solely to the freedom of religion.
" 9. A religion is not free which exposes	" 10. No reply.

its professors to civil disabilities.	
“ § 1. To refuse emancipation is a breach of the national faith virtually pledged at the Union.	“2. Granted; but the advocates of emancipation have lost their claim, because they have shifted the ground of their demands in abandoning the principle of securities.
“ 3. The advocates of emancipation have not abandoned the principle of securities; they have only not brought them so prominently forward as formerly: first, because their opponents do not demand them as peremptorily;* secondly, because these muchtalked of securities have been already, with safety, neglected on occasion of the most important concession—viz., in 1793 and in 1818.	“ 4. No reply.
“ § 1. There is no mode of tranquillizing Ireland but emancipation,	“ 2. There are two other modes, viz., putting down Catholic priesthood, or administering equal justice.
“ 3. The Catholic priesthood cannot be put down without putting down the Catholic religion, and the Catholic religion cannot be put down without exterminating the population of Ireland; and the administration of justice has improved, but the discontent has grown worse.	“ 4. No reply.
“ 2. Our ancestors were Catholics, and Europe is Catholic,	“ § 1. It is expedient to refuse emancipation, because the Catholics are hostile to liberty.
“ 2. The King has acknowledged his confidence in the allegiance of Catholics, in Lord Sidmouth's circular letter, on occasion of his visit to Ireland. The Parliament has acknowledged its confidence in the allegiance of Catholics by 5 Eliz. cap. 1; 18 Geo. III. cap. 60; 31 Geo. III. cap. 32; and 43 Geo. III.; and the allegiance of the Catholics has been proved by their conduct in Ireland, and most remarkably by the adherence of Canada to its allegiance, when the other American States revolted.	“ § 1. It is expedient to refuse emancipation, because Catholics will not bear allegiance to a Protestant King.
“ 1. The Catholics are ready to take the oath of allegiance.	“ 2. They are not to be believed on oath.
“ 3. Then what good is there in the oath of supremacy being imposed upon them?	“ 4. No answer.
“ 2. The Catholic religion will not advance the less, for excluding 30 Catholics from Parliament.	“ § 1. It is expedient to refuse emancipation, beause the Catholic religion is advancing,
“ 2. Our ancestors had a Pretender to fear.	“ § 1. It is expedient to refuse emancipation, because our ancestors deemed the present restrictions the best security for a Protestant King.
“ 2. We have already abandoned it in part, and to stop where we now are is to adopt a most dangerous policy; namely, that of giving power to the lower classes, and keeping it from the upper.	“ 1. It is expedient to adhere to the policy of our ancestors.
“ 2. The Catholics could easily elect members for this purpose, or any other, under the existing laws, but they do not.	“ § 1. It is expedient to refuse emancipation, because the Catholics would elect members to subvert the church of the empire.
“ 2. Emancipation would not give new political power to the Catholics; they already possess all real political power in the elective franchise; what remains to be given is not power, but honours to refuse, may insult them, but it can take away real strength only from ourselves.	§ 1. It is expedient to refuse emancipation, because, to give new political power to the Catholics would endanger the church of Ireland.
“ 2. The danger of the Irish church arises from the magnitude of the Catholic population, and nothing else; and how can the exclusion of 30 individuals from Parliament diminish or check that population?	“ § 1. To refuse emancipation, is the best security for the Irish church.

DIVISION.

Pros.		*Cons.*	
“ Placemen ..	29	Placemen	42
“ Brothers, or Sons of Placemen ..	10	“ Brothers, or Sons of Placemen ..	38
“ English and Welsh Country Members	36	“ Country Members, Welsh and English	39
“ Irish Members ..	57	“ Irish Members	34

“ * See Lord Liverpool's speech, in 1825.”

The Times, April 5.

The Corn Bill has passed through the House of Commons with this alteration:—“ To give to His Majesty in Council a power of prohibiting the importation of grain or flour from any country in which higher duties should be levied on the produce and manufactures of this country than on the produce and manufactures of other countries, or in which higher duties should be levied on British shipping, than on the shipping of that country.”

The King, as a mark of respect and kind feeling towards Lord Liverpool, has given the Deanery of Durham to the Noble Earl's cousin unsolicited.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence has already commenced business at the Admiraly, and his first act is a good promise of the proper feeling and sense of justice by which he will regulate the administration of naval affairs. He has appointed Sir H. Blackwood to the command at Chatham. Sir Henry was one of Nelson's favourite captains; he is an unassuming and honest sailor, well versed in his profession.

We understand that Admiral the Earl of Northesk, G. C. B. will assume the command at Plymouth, on the 7th of May.

The number of cases which remain undecided in the Court of Chancery, is said to be 350; of which, it is conjectured, the Ex-Chancellor will pronounce judgment in about 120. The majority of these, however, are bankrupt and lunatic petitions.

Mr. Theodore Hook was, we hear, seized with an apoplectic fit, at his house at Putney, on Wednesday the 25th April and has since remained in a very precarious state.—(*Morning Paper.*)

The great and important work of a grand Ship Canal, from London to Portsmouth, it is understood, is certainly to take place; supported by several Government Offices, the East India Company, the Bank of England, several other public establishments, and the commercial and shipping interests. This Canal is to be 150 feet in width, and 30 feet in depth. The expense is estimated at 4,000,000*l.*: it will employ 20,000 workmen for four years.

FRIDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, April 24, 1827.

The King has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. George Canning: Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, Esq. (commonly called Earl of Mount Charles); Francis Leveson Gower, (commonly called Lord Francis Leveson Gower), and Edward Granville Eliot, Esq. (commonly called Lord Eliot); and also Edmund Alexander M'Naghten, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

Whitehall, April 27.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Honourable James Ochoncar Lord Forbes, to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Sir Humphrey Davy had resigned the station of President of the Royal Society. He would be succeeded, it was supposed, either by Mr. Gilbert or Lord Colchester.

Miss Foote is reported to be about to be married to an Officer of the Lancers.

Died Lately, at Como, the celebrated natural philosopher, VOLTA.

The Duke of Buccleugh is about to be married to Lady Emily Manners, daughter of the Duke of Rutland.—*The Age.*

SHIP NEWS.

Portsmouth, April, 27.—The Hon. Company's ship the Duke of Sussex, from London to China, passed by the Isle of Wight this morning.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, April 27.

COTTON WOOL.—The business done in the Cotton market, has been very limited this week; but prices may be stated nominally the same. At Liverpool the sales amount to only about 1,200 bags daily, and prices of Boweds have not been supported. The few sales made have been confined to the home trade, speculation having ceased for the present. The accounts from the manufacturing districts are favourable, as there is a very fair demand for Goods and Yarns. On Tuesday 78 bales of Egyptian Cotton were brought to auction, and sold with all faults at 1½d to 5¾d per lb.; and 29 bags Brazil, also all faults ¾d to 6½d; also 200 Bengals to-day at 4¾d to 4½d.

IMPORTATION.

For the week ending on the 21st, April 1827.

		Bags.
Cotton..	Liverpool	6,593
	In all 1827,	192,662
	London	1,850
	In all 1827,	12,795
	Glasgow	115
	In all 1827,	16,556

Greenock Advertiser, April 27.

A Quarterly Court was held at the East India House, on Wednesday, March 21st, for the purpose of confirming a Resolution of a former Court, appointing an assistant in the Medical Department at the Company's Depot at Chatham, with a salary of £300 per annum. *Sir G. A. Robinson* having taken the Chair, the Minutes of the last Court were read and the Resolution carried.—*Col. L. Stanhope* then made his Motion for the removal of the restrictions on the Press in India. The impolicy of the licensing system was proved by the fact that in the Bombay Presidency, where a Free Press was allowed, no injurious effects followed from the liberty of discussion, and still more strongly by the opinions of Sir Edward West and Justice Rice and Chambers, as declared from the Bench on the occasion of their refusing to register the late restrictive regulations. The non-existence of a Native aristocracy—the absence of all political information,—the prevalence of superstition among the Natives—the delays of judicial decision, and the want of an enlightened attachment on the part of the Natives to the British domination—all flowed from the want of a Free Press in India. The hon. gent. concluded by moving a Resolution for relieving the Press in India from its present restrictions.—*Capt. Maxfield* seconded the motion, and it was supported by *Dr. Gilchrist.*—*The Chairman* opposed the resolution, as its tendency was to implore the Directors not to impose a monopoly on the mind in India—which they never contemplated doing. The Censorship was established by the Marquess of Wellesley in consequence of the dangerous publications that followed the murder of Mr. Cherry. The Marquess of Hastings removed that Censorship, and the present system of licensing was subsequently imposed. He admitted that the exercise of that licensing power might not have always been judicious, but he would contend that the existence of a free, unrestrained Press, was as inconsistent with the forms of British Government in India as it would be with those of Turkey.—The motion was lost by a large majority.—The motion of Col. Stanhope especting Persia, was then read but on the suggestion of the Chairman it was withdrawn.—*Mr. Poynder* next moved a resolution respecting Suttees. While he was proceeding in his speech, a proposal was made to adjourn the Court; which was adjourned to Wednesday, March 28th.

In the House of Commons on the 22d of March, Mr. Hume brought forward the subject of the Mutiny at Barrackpore, and concluded a speech of considerable length by moving for a great number of documents. After a smart debate, in which a general approbation of the personal conduct of Sir Edward Paget was expressed, the motion was negatived by a majority of 176 to 44.

TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.

By the Birmingham, arrived at Liverpool, New-York papers have been received to the 25th ult. These bring us the important information that, by the President's Proclamation, the ports of the United States are to be closed against British ships from British Colonial ports, from and after the 1st of July next. The following is the document alluded to:

Office of the National Journal,
Saturday Evening, March 17, 1827.

We published this evening an extra, for the purpose of announcing early to our commercial friends, a copy of the Circular addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors of the different ports, and intended to accompany the Proclamation of the President of the United States.—As no power was vested by law in the President to make the Proclamation prospective in its operation, it will be seen by the Circular, that the President has given all the scope to a friendly disposition towards Great Britain, which he was left at liberty to take, by excluding from the provisions of the interdict all those British vessels which are either now in the ports of the United States, or which may arrive previous to the first of July next, in ignorance of the actual existence of the prohibition.

CIRCULAR TO THE COLLECTORS.

“ *Treasury Department March 17, 1827.*

“ Sir,—I send, herewith, a copy of the President's Proclamation, dated this day, by the effect of which you will perceive that the trade between the United States and certain colonial ports of Great Britain, as opened by the act of Congress of the 1st of March, 1824, entitled ‘An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British colonial ports’ is closed; and that the provisions of the Act of April the 18th, 1818, entitled ‘An act concerning navigation,’ and those of the act of May the 15th, 1820, entitled ‘An act supplementary to an act entitled ‘An act concerning navigation,’ are in force. These several acts have heretofore been transmitted to you, at periods, when their provisions were in operation: but copies of them are again enclosed for your information and government.

“ As British vessels from some of the Colonial ports, specified in the first section of the act of the 1st of March, 1823, may now be within the United States, and consequently must have arrived anterior to the date of the proclamation, the President directs that all such British vessels be allowed to depart from our ports, with their cargoes. As others may arrive between the date of the proclamation and the time of its reaching you, he also directs that as to these, the forfeitures and penalties of the foresaid acts of April the 18th, 1818, and May the 15th, 1820, be not enforced, but that they too be permitted to depart. And if, after you shall have received the proclamation, British vessels should arrive within the ports of the United States from some one or more of the said British Colonial ports, in ignorance of the existing prohibition which the laws impose on their entry, the President further directs, that in the case of all British vessels so arriving, prior to the [illegible] day of July next, you cause notice to be given to them as soon as possible of the prohibition, accompanied by orders for their departure within twenty-four hours, without unlading; upon their failure to comply with which orders, you will proceed to enforce against them the provisions of the acts lately recited.

“ In case of all British vessels arriving within our ports, from any of the aforesaid British colonial ports, after the 1st of July, you will forthwith enforce against them the provisions of those acts.

“ I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

“ Richard Rush.

“ To——— ———, Collector.”

MISCELLANEA.

Very French and very Sublime.—A French paper informs the world that the young Napoleon, being now of age, will probably come into the possession of certain articles left to him by his imperial father. These articles, “ veritable robes consecrated by glory and misfortune,” are now in the hands of M. Marchand, Bonaparte's *valet de chambre,* who is about to proceed to Vienna with them. Before the departure of Monsieur, the journalist obtained a view of these “ precious objects,” among which, “ a thread-bare black coat, fashioned out of a surtout,” makes a very affecting figure. “ Napoleon,” it is represented, “ unwilling to be indebted to the English for materials to replenish his wardrobe, had his old clothes repaired and wore them till they become tattered.” “ There is also,” states the journalist, “ a three-cocked hat, lined with green silk and padded; this, though in a very bad condition, has something extremely *imposing,*” Further, we find honourable mention made of “ a gray capote, the texture of which is *so used* [how ?] *that one fears to touch it. This article is very curious,*” adds the editor. There is a clock, too, which has a talent for stopping. It stopped an hour before Napoleon's death, and has never been prevailed upon to go since. Why, is not explained. Perhaps because it has not been wound up—and what is especially remarkable, it has continued to point to the hour at which it stood; possibly because the hands have not since been moved. M. Marchand, besides these, and various other “ precious objects' of a similar kind and quality, is the bearer of some old broken boots, replete with sublime recollections. So unique a legacy connot but be well received at the Court of Vienna. The duty on it, if duty there is, will not, we conceive, be oppressively heavy.

A Fact.—Some days since a Gentleman was remarking in a large company at a house in a Southern County, upon the demoralized state of the lower orders, and the prevalence of crime in Ireland—and asked a Roman Catholic Priest who happened to be present, how it was to be accounted for. His Reverence protested that he was unable to do so. “ I preach to 'em, (quoth he,) and I exhort 'em—I coaxes 'em—and I abuses 'em—I palavers 'em, and I horsewhips 'em. I tries fair means and foul means—but all won't do.” “ Did you ever try the Gospel?” said a young lady who had been reading some of the late controversial discussions, and thinking a good deal of the progress the Reformation is now making—“ Did you ever try the Gospel, Sir?” “ The Goshple,”—exclaimed the Priest—“ Cock-um-up with the Goshple, indeed!—Verra, Miss, where did you larn that purty question? Fait I' m afeard you're going to the bad,—This come,” said he addressing himself to the master of the house, “ of borrowing the *Evening Mail,* or laiving it inside the doore. I don't know what the dickens more news you'd want than's in the *Evening Post* there on the table; besides myself linding you the *Weekly Register* every Tuesday, that's as big as two papers and three times as good. I must have some talk with *you* Miss Catherine.—*Evening Mail.*

Captain Basil Hall, the well known author of the popular voyages, sailed from Liverpool by the Florida packet, for New-York, on Tuesday week. As Captain Hall, we believe, intends to remain one or two years in North America, and to visit all the most important parts of the Union, we may expect an interesting account of the country from him on his return.

Moore's Prophecies.—Since the year 1817 when Francis Moore adopted the Hieroglyphic of Britannia Weeping, and in which year we had to notice the painful and universally lamented circumstance of the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales the productions of the Almanack maker have been quite uninteresting. The present year, however, is likely to restore this annual nostrum of the prophet, in the minds of the credulous, to its former celebrity, as regards the knowledge it conveys of future events. The months of March and April divide a paragraph, which will be construed by some as exclusive information respecting the late change in the British Ministry. The following is the passage to which we allude:—One of the long Robe about this time meet with the frowns of his Prince; whilst, on the other hand, another finds himself elevated to a station of great importance and trust.” The time of his prophecy is much better defined than other prognostics which relate to changes in [illegible] weather. It is fixed to occur between th[illegible] 30th of March and the 13th of April!—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

Truth in Exaggeration.—The best portraits are those in which there is a slight mixture of caricature; and we are not aware, that the best histories are not those in which a little of the exaggeration of fictitious narrative is judiciously employed. Something is lost in accuracy; but much is gained in effect. The fainter lines are neglected; but the great characteristic features are imprinted on the mind for ever.—*Edinburgh Review.*

Snuff Pistol.—A provincial paper says, that a gentleman in Devonshire has invented what he calls a snuff-pistol. It has two barrels, and being applied to the nose, on touching a spring under-neath with the forefinger, both nostrils are instantly filled, and a sufficient quantity driven up the head to last the whole day.

Mr. Sheridan.—The Prince of Wales one day, at Brooke's expatiating on that beautiful but far-fetched idea of Dr. Darwin's, that the reason of the bosom of a beautiful woman being the object of such exquisite delight for man to look upon, arises from the first pleasurable emotions of warmth, sustenance, and repose, which he derives therefrom in his infancy." Sheridan replied—"Truly hath it been said that there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous. All children who are brought up by hand must derive their pleasurable sensations from a very different source; yet I believe no one ever heard of any such, when arrived at manhood, evincing any very rapturous or amatory emotions at the sight of a wooden spoon!" This very clever exposure of an ingenious absurdity, was received by his Royal Highness, Mr. Fox, and every other gentleman present, with great eclat. It was a fine elucidation of the folly of taking for granted every opinion which may be broached under the sanction of a great name.

Looking over a number of *The Quarterly Review* one day at Brookes's soon after its first appearance, he said, in reply to a gentleman who observed that the editor, Mr. Gifford, had boasted of his power of conferring and *distributing literary reputation*, "Very likely: and in the present instance I think he has done it so profusely as to *have left none for himself*."

Soon after the Irish Members were admitted into the British House of Commons, at the Union of 1801, one of them, in the midst of his maiden harangue, and in the national warmth of his heart, thus addressed the chair: "And now *my dear* Mr. Speaker," &c., which created a long laugh from all parts of the House. As soon as their mirth had subsided, Mr. Sheridan gave it another fillip, by observing, "that the honourable member was perfectly in order; for, thanks to the Ministers now-a-days *every thing is dear*."

He was endeavouring to compliment (vulgo, to *gammon*) a city tailor out of a new suit of clothes, by promising him half a dozen similar orders every year—'You are an excellent *cut* my friend," said Sheridan, "and you beat our snips of the West-end, hollow; why don't you push your thimble amongst us? I'll recommend you every-where? upon my honour, your work gives you infinite cridit,"—"Yes," replied Twist, "I always take care that my *work* gives *long credit*; but the *wearers ready money*."

The following retort was exceedingly severe; indeed, so much so, that Mr. Sheridan never forgot nor forgave its author, Horne Tooke. It is best to relate the anecdote in the latter gentleman's own words:—"Shortly after I had published my Two Pairs of Portraits of Two Fathers and Two Sons.—those of Earl Chatham and Mr. Pitt, of Lord Holland and Mr. Fox—I met Sheridan, who said, with a saucy, satirical air, 'So, Sir you are the Reverend Gentleman, I am told, who sometimes amuses himself in drawing portraits.'—'Yes, Sir,' I replied, I am that gentleman; and if you will do me the favour of sitting to me for yours, I promise you I will take it so faithfully, that even you yourself shall shudder at it!'"

The *Scotsman* of Wednesday last contains another wellwritten letter from Mr. Combe to Mr. Jeffrey, on the subject of Phrenology. The writer exhibits a spirit of candour and fund of good temper, of which the distinguished critic has shown himself to be sadly deficient, as far at least as relates to this controversy. We think that Mr. Combe is altogether triumphant in the dispute respecting *colours*.

A Moravian Establishment.—I went to visit a Moravian establishment in the town of Sarapta. Opposite the inn formerly stood a house containing eighty bachelors, and near it one containing eighty spinsters. The house of the former has been burnt down; that of the latter has escaped. The females devide their own dwelling with the men, till theirs is rebuilt. When a bachelor is tired of a life of celibacy, he goes next door, chooses one out of the eighty spinsters, and make her his wife. The pair become members of the general community, and keep a house for themselves. The vacancies are filled up [illegible] the children of those who had once been [illegible] of these mansions of single blessedness. I was highly gratified with my visit to this human hive. Every thing was in the neatest order; the sisters, as they are called, with their little caps, and uniform dress, reminded me of our fair Quakers. The female children were reading and writing; the young women were engaged in domestic employments. The old maids for there were a few, were occupied in knitting and needle work. All were busy at the occupation best adapted to their peculiar habits and talents. Nor were the brothers idle: here were shoemakers, tailors, weavers, printers, and book-binders. I was shown a fine collection of the serpents and other reptiles of Southern Russia. I saw also a large collection of antiquities found in the neighbourhood, which proves the former existence of an ancient city on this spot.—*Keppel's Journey from India to England.*

LITERATURE.

WINTER QUARTERS.

A Tale of the late War.

BY THE
AUTHOR OF "THE SUBALTERN."

The reader has, doubtless, not forgotten, that the movements of the French army, and his own want of adequate means to prosecute the siege to a successful issue, compelled Lord Wellington, in the night of the 20th of October, 1812, to break up from before Burgos, and to commence his retreat towards the Douro. The weather chanced to be remarkably inclement for the season, heavy showers of rain continually falling, and cold blasts of wind prevailing: the roads were deep and rutty; few magazines of provisions lay along the line of march, and the ordinary supplies of the country were entirely exhausted; the troops, accordingly, began their journey in no very comfortable tone of mind. Nor were the apprehensions which they entertained, relative to the hardship and privations that awaited them, by any means ill-founded. Perhaps, the British army never suffered more, from cold, exposure to damp, absolute hunger and fatigue, than it suffered, during the retreat from Burgos to the Portuguese frontier; nor did sickness ever prevail to a more alarming degree, than, in some divisions at least, it did prevail, after the different corps had established themselves in winter quarters.

It is well known, that, at this period of the war the Portuguese infantry had acquired so high a degree of discipline, as to be not unworthy of fighting in the same ranks with the English. For this, a very sufficient reason may be assigned:—more humble, though not, perhaps, more zealous, than their neighbours of Spain, the Portuguese consented to learn the rudiments of the military art from British masters; and admitted British officers, not only to subordinate stations in their army, but to the command of whole divisions, brigades and battalions. Their Caçadores, that is, the Portuguese light infantry in particular, were chiefly committed to the guidance of British officers; and the writer of these pages can testify, from personal observations, that a finer body of men never entered the field. They were brave, obedient, and patient of fatigue, in no ordinary degree; indeed, if they yielded, in any respect, to their allies, it was in that obstinate and unconquerable hardihood, which, without incurring the reproach of national vanity, we may fairly claim as being peculiar to Britons.

Among the individuals who accepted rank and command in the Portuguese army, few were more distinguished for bravery, and determined zeal, than Norman M'Leod. Norman was, as the name may suggest, a native of the Highlands of Scotland. Descended from a long line of warlike ancestors-himself, indeed, the son of a gallant soldier, whose name had obtained an honourable place in the gazette, on a variety of occasions, and, finally, swelled the list of the brave, who fell on the plain of Aboukir; Norman may fairly be considered as born to the profession of arms: at least, we cannot wonder, if, from his childhood, he entertained, no ideas of human happiness, apart from the acquisition of military renown. Nor were his feelings, on this score, in any degree at variance with the feelings of her to whom his early education was entrusted; for his mother's disposition, though tender and affectionate in the extreme, partook, not slightly, of the disposition of the Roman matrons. She had married Norman's father, in preference to other and more wealthy suitors, because he was a soldier; and, when he died, she bore his loss with equanimity, because he died, where a soldier ought to die,—in the field of battle, and in defence of his country. Brought up under the guidance of such a parent, Norman was taught to consider all fame as worthless, except that which is earned amid scenes of violence and bloodshed; and the lesson thus early taught, the events of his future life never permitted him to forget.

Norman was an only son; indeed, an only child; yet he went with his mother's hearty benediction, at the early age of fifteen, to join the army.—Gifted, by nature, with a constitution capable of enduring the severest hardships, and accustomed, even from the nurse's arms, to be abroad, in all weathers, and at all hours,—privations, under which others sank, were to him as nothing. He would wrap himself in his cloak, in the coldest night, and sleep as soundly, upon the frozen earth, and under the canopy of heaven, as if he rested upon a bed of down, and within the walls of a palace. If provisions were scanty, no one appeared to suffer less their scantiness, or digested, in better humour, his insufficient meal. On the longest march, Norman was never known to knock-up, or fall into the rear: indeed, it was his ordinary custom, to lighten, by turns, such of the soldiers as exhibited most manifest symptoms of weakness, by carrying their arms, and, occasionally, even their knapsacks; and then, when it came to the final issue, when man was opposed to man, and all the pomp and circumstance of war were abroad, Norman was in his element. Cool and undaunted, whilst he cheered others forward, he himself never forgot the real duties of an officer; his senses were under no circumstances confounded; nor did he ever suffer the enthusiasm of the moment so far to gain the ascendancy, as to cause a neglect, on his part, of a single precaution which the circumstances of the case seemed to require.

Such was the general character of Norman M'Leod, as far as military qualities are concerned in forming a character. He was a complete soldier, or, as the despatches express themselves, "an officer of great promise, respected by the profession in general, and an ornament to his majesty's service." But Norman was something more than a soldier. Endowed with principles of the strictest and most unbending honour, Norman was likewise generous, frank, liberal, and open-hearted. His brother officers loved, as well as looked up to him; the private soldiers adored him. There was not a man in his corps, who would have refused to follow, when he led, or who would not have cheerfully put his own life in the most imminent hazard, in order to ensure Norman's safety. And Norman well deserved all this. His manners were, at once, manly and gentle: he never employed a harsh expression to attain an object, where a mild expression would avail; and he found, as those who act upon his theory will always find, that he was much more readily attended to, and much more faithfully obeyed, than others who thought fit to follow a different course.

It can hardly be expected that Norman was either a professed scholar, or a very accomplished gentleman. He had entered the army at an age too early to permit his attaining to the first of these characters; and he had embarked upon active service, too soon afterwards, to give leisure for his acquiring the last. But Norman was neither ignorant nor unpolished. His natural abilities were of a high order; and what he once read, he never forgot. Nature had, moreover, gifted him with a turn for music and drawing; both of these arts he sedulously cultivated, as often as circumstances would allow; and, in both, he, accordingly, made considerable progress. With the French language he was familiarly acquainted, from his childhood; and he had good sense enough to apply himself, as soon as he reached the Peninsula, to the study of the Portuguese and Spanish. For the practical branch of mathematics, again, that branch which was connected with the science of his profession, he entertained an extreme fondness. He never passed through a strange country, without examining it with an officer's eye, and taking sketches of such districts as appeared to him adapted for the prosecution of military operations; of every fortified, place, near which he chanced to be stationed, he failed not to provide himself with an accurate plan; whilst, during the inactive season of winter, it proved one of his favourite amusements, to construct redoubts, after the fashion of Uncle Toby, in the sand; to open trenches before them, and to go through the whole process of a siege. But a soldier, who is so far master of three foreign languages, as to speak them with ease and fluency; who is well versed in the mathematics; not unacquainted with the history of Europe, and a tolerable proficient in music and landscape-painting; is not, as men go, to be accounted an ignorant person.

Is the reader desirous to know something of Norman's external appearance? He shall be gratified. Norman was by no means a handsome man; that is to say, his features were not regular, neither was his figure a piece of absolute symmetry. His hair was a light brown,—when an infant, it had been flaxen; his eyes were blue, quick, penetrating, and expressive; his complexion, originally fair, had become tanned, through frequent exposure to the sun; but the principal charm of his countenance consisted, after all, in a general air of good humour, high courage, and great intelligence, which over-spread it.—In like manner, though tall, full-chested, and well-formed, it is probable that the connoisseur in manly beauty would have pronounced him striking and soldier-like, rather than elegant. Perhaps his absolute indifference to points, usually esteemed important among young men, may account this; for Norman was neither a fop in his dress, nor a petit maitre in his carriage. Yet, with all his personal defects, and they were many, Norman M'Leod was; perhaps, better calculated to make an impression upon the fair sex, than ninety-nine out of a hundred "carpet knights," whose bravery is, for the most part, exhibited in their attire; and whose symmetry arises. at least, as much from the skill of their tailor as from the operations of Dame Nature.

It by no means follows, in the army, more than in other professions, that those, whose acquirements best entitle them to success, are invariably successful. Many a Wellington, doubtless, pines away his youth and his manhood, in a subordinate situation; exactly as many an Eldon, for want of opportunities to make himself known, lives and dies a briefless barrister. But, of the number of those doomed to undeserved neglect, Norman M'Leod was not one. The reputation of his father did something for him; it induced those in power, at least, to fix their eye upon him; and his own talents, and enthusiastic love of his profession, speedily confirmed them in the favourable opinion which they were disposed to form of him. His rise was rapid. At the battle of Vimiera, he bore a Lieutenant's commission in one of the Highland regiments; at the battle of Salamanca, he had attained to the rank of Major by Brevet. To this, was soon afterwards added a Lieutenant-colonelcy, in the Portuguese service; and when the allied army removed from its ground at Alba de Tormes, Norman M'Leod found himself in command of a battalion of Caçadores, inferior, in point of discipline, equipment, and gallantry, to none which took part in the Peninsular war.

At the head of this battalion, Norman took his full share in the various operations which conducted the allied troops, by way of Valladolid, Cuellar, Segovia, and Madrid, and again through Valladolid, towards Burgos. In the assault upon the hill of St. Michael, he particularly distinguished himself: and perhaps, had the attack on the south-west front of the castle been entrusted to him and his gallant Caçadores, the result might have been very different from that which actually occurred. Be that however, as it may, one thing, at least, is certain, that the reputation which he had previously acquired, suffered no diminution by his conduct before Burgos; and at last, when to abandon further attempts upon that place was judged prudent, he and his regiment were especially selected to form part of the rear-guard, and, as such, to cover the retreat of the rest of the army.

It consists not with the plan of my present narrative, to offer even a brief sketch of the progress of that retreat, by marking out so much as the different routes, along which the allied troops defiled; enough is done, when I state, in general terms, that, after a variety of movements on both sides, a good deal of skirmishing, and, here and there, a little cannonading, the British army, with the exception of Sir Rowland Hill's corps, which withdrew southward into Estremadura, established itself, on the 24th of November, above the Tormes. The position was a convenient one, and the advanced season of the year rendered it desirable not to change it. But it was, nevertheless, necessary, that a communication should be kept up with other parts of the country; and, for this purpose, a few corps were detached, from both flanks, considerably beyond the line, to serve as chains of connexion, and to do the duty of pickets of observation. On this perilous and important service, Norman was employed. He took post at a place called Alanjuez, a village, or rather hamlet, about a couple of leagues from the right of the allied cantonments; and there, in a manner more delightful than often falls to the lot of soldiers upon active service, he passed the Winter.

The hamlet of Alanjuez consists of about a dozen neat cottages, built at considerable intervals the one from the other; with a large casa, or château, in the rear; the latter being the residence of Don Fernando Navarette, whose ancestors, for many generations back, have owned considerable tracts of the surrounding country, and extended, to the inmates of these cottages, the protection of feudal chieftains. By some fortunate accident or another, Alanjuez had never, though lying but a short space out of the line of hostile operations, been visited, up to the period of Norman's arrival, by soldiers from either of the contending armies. The consequence was, that Norman found matters, here, in a condition widely different from that in which he was elsewhere accustomed to find them. The château stood at the base of a steep hill, concealed, in a great degree, from observation, amid groves of orange and olive trees: a long straight avenue of chesnuts led to it, from the village, which had suffered no injury; the garden was not laid waste; its doors, windows, and roof, were in perfect preservation; the very lawn, in front of it, bore no traces of violence; and the very flower-beds exhibited symptoms of care lately bestowed upon them. Nor had the habitations of the peasantry been subjected to other, or worse, treatment, than that which befel the abode of their Lord. They were, all of them, entire; and the little spots of ground about them—their orange-groves, vineyards, mulberry-plantations, and fields of Indian corn, all presented the same appearances which, at a similar season of the year, they are likely to present now, or rather did present previous to the French invasion.

It will easily be imagined, that a scene, such as has been just described,—the sight of a solitary village, enjoying, or appearing to enjoy, the blessings of peace, in the heart of a country overrun, in other quarters, by foreign troops, and subject to the varied miseries, attendant upon a state of active warfare,—affected Norman with sensations to which, for some time back, he had been a stranger. Nor was the influence of these sensations the less powerful, that the day on which he reached Alanjuez chanced to be a remarkably fine one; the sun shone bright and warm, and the air was soft and mild, as if Spring had already set in, though November had not yet passed away. The woods, too, which overhung the village, and extended, as far as the eye could reach, along the hills, being intermixed with a more than ordinary proportion of evergreens, presented to the gazer's view the lively tints of Summer, to the full as prominently as the more sombhues of Winter. A rivulet of clear water, pouring from the top of the rock, rushed and roared its unseen progress through the forest; and came out at length, in a bright pool, into the valley. Every thing, in short, animate & inanimate, breathed the same spirit of security and peace. No putrefying carcases of man or beast lay around, to attract the kites and vultures, or other birds of prey, from their nests amidst the cliffs; but a thousand little throats made the thickets ring with a melody peculiar to themselves, and which more, perhaps, than any other sound, bespeaks the presence of tranquillity and repose. Norman was [redacted] struck with the entire scene, not to e something like compunction for the which compelled him, to a certain least, to interrupt it. But he determ no precaution should be wanting on for the purpose of rendering the inte little injurious as possible; at all even act of wanton outrage should be com his soldiers, either upon the inhabitan or their property. He, accordingly, halted his battalion at the outskirts of the hamlet, and, riding forward by himself, proceeded to make such arrangements, as appeared best calculated to secure the attainment of these objects.

The advance of Norman's battalion had not been unobserved by the people of Alanjuez; but they did not, on that account, abandon their houses. Whether it was, that, by means of some look-out parties, they had been made aware, that the advancing troops were their allies; or whether, having no place of safety to retire to, they resolved to trust to the clemency, even of their enemies, should such approach, I do not know, but Norman no sooner appeared in the hamlet, than he was surrounded by women and children, all entreating him to protect them from the violence of the soldiers. This Norman readily promised to do; and, the regiment being moved forward, a chain of outposts was planted; after which, such companies as were not immediately required for duty, took up their quarters in the different cottages.

(*To be continued.*)

CUPID IN SCOTLAND.

(Sung by Miss Love.)

When Cupid first to Scotland came,
And tried of Love to raise the flame,
The maidens scorn'd his choicest arts,
And harmless fell his fiercest darts,
By Love and Rage at once inspir'd,
The urchin-god, with vengeance fir'd,
In bonnet blue, and tartan clad,
Soon strutted forth a soldier lad.

A stout broad sword he girded on,
With Highland brogues to walk upon,
A heron's plume his bonnet crown'd,
And a natty kilt his waist around.
The lasses all, who fled before,
Now damed by his bright claymore,
In flocks soon rush'd, whene'er he bad,
And were deep love wi' the soldier lad.

And so I'm told, in ither lands,
Where'er they train the martial bands,
The maids all flock to the brow parade,
And their heart's-ease yield to the gay cockade.
Thus Cupid on our bonny hills,
First learned to conquer women's wills,
And ever since, each over sad,
Com tom his love as a soldier lad.

SCIENTIFIC NOTICES.

Level of the Ocean.—A gradual subsidence of the waters of the Baltic in particular, and perhaps of the ocean generally, has been asserted and denied by many very eminent natural philosophers. That an æstuary formerly extended nearly to Canterbury, seems evident upon an attentive examination of that part of Kent; and tradition and historical documentary evidence support the hypothesis. Very many other places might also be pointed out, as situated on the water's edge, which are now more than ten miles distant from the sea. Mr. Robberds, who has recently published some Observations on the Eastern Vallies of Norfolk, has now been led, both from physical and historical proofs, to conclude that all the eastern vallies of Norfolk were formerly branches of a wide æstuary, and that their present rivers and lakes are the remains of that large body of water by which their surface was overspread even in times comparatively recent, a change resulting from a depression of the German Ocean itself.

Another Surgeon (Mr. Burt, of Norwich,) has lost his life by puncturing his finger in the act of dissecting. Can no effectual antidote be suggested against these repeated accidents?

London University,—The Council have fixed on laying the foundation-stone on the 27th of April. The ceremony will be performed by his Royal Highness the Duke of **Sussex**, who will afterwards dine at the Freemasons' Tavern with the Council, Proprietors, and friends of the Institution. The Marquess of **Lansdown**, Duke of **Norfolk**, and many of the leading friends of the University, will attend; but we have not yet learned whether the inaugural Oration is to be delivered on the ground at the laying of the foundation, or at the dinner. We believe that, in the present age of general improvement amongst the lower classes, by means of the Mechanics' Institutions, District Libraries, and Scientific Publications, the London University is necessary, to place the higher classes in their proper sphere as to useful knowledge; and that we may congratulate the country, and the metropolis in particular, on the prospect they have from this Institution.

Western Literary Institution.—Mr. **M'Culloch** gave his second Lecture on Money, at this institution, last night. He explained very happily the advantages of paper money, and of Mr. **Ricardo's** scheme for making Bank Notes, payable only in bullion, which, unfortunately, though it was found to work very well in practice, was not continued. To a subject of this kind, which has none of the charms of experiment to recommend it, we can scarcely expect a numerous and youthful audience to be very attentive; but Mr. **M'Culloch's** hearers were very numerous and attentive. We take an example of this kind, in which the mind is commanded without being charmed through the eyes, to be a decisive proof of the improvement of the present generation.

There has been a public contest between a German teacher on the Hamiltonian system (Mr. Yehring) and another German teacher at Edinburgh (Dr. Canter), much to the amusement of the modern Athenians. After shaking hands before setting to. Like the gentlemen of the fancy, the Anti Hamiltonian produced a gentleman who said he had gone through four sections of the Hamiltonian system some twenty months ago, and found, notwithstanding, that he was as ignorant as a man could well be. The Hamiltonian attempted to explain away, but the modern Athenians were in favour of the antagonist, who out-reasoned and outjockeyed him, till Mr. Yehring lost his temper, and was completely routed—the system being voted quackery. Not much is proved by these exhibition, for it is very easy to find men very ignorant, according to whatever system they have been taught, but it is a good counterpart to the exhibition of those who have made extraordinary progress.

Poisoning by Opium.—On Sunday last Mrs. ——, of Douglas-street,, Vauxhall-bridge-road, a beautiful and interesting young female, procured a very considerable quantity of laudanum, by purchasing small quantities at different shops (under the pretence of curing the tooth-ache), in order to destroy herself, The desired effect soon became apparent to the bystanders; and, after pressing her for some time, she very reluctantly disclosed the painful fact. Mr. Hastings, a surgeon, in the Vauxhall-bridge-road, was immediately sent for; life was then ebbing fast, but through the prompt application of the stomach-pump, the poison was completely withdrawn, and she is now in a convalescent state.

MOURNING.

The colour used for mourning, has been varied by different nations, and in different ages. The inhabitants of China mourn in white; in Turkey, blue or violet is the colour used to denote grief; in Persia, and in Ethiopia, brown is worn. The Egyptians wear cloth of the colour of yellow, or of dead leaves. In some countries the Kings and Officers of State mourn in purple. Black is the ordinary colour for mourning in Europe. Among the Romans, black or dark brown was the colour of the mourning habits worn by both men and women. In the time of Augustus, the women wore white veils, the rest of their dress being black. From the time of Domitian, they wore nothing but white habits, without any ornaments of gold, jewels, or pearls. White was also the mourning of the ancient Spartan ladies. At the time of the invasion of Peru by the Spaniards, the inhabitants of that country wore their mourning of a mouse colour. Amongst the Japanese, white is the sign of mourning, and black of rejoicing. In Castile, mourning vestments were formerly of white serge. Every nation and country gave a reason for wearing the particular colour of their mourning. Black, which is the privation of light, is supposed to denote the privation of life; white is an emblem of purity; yellow is to represent that death is the end of all human hopes, because that is the colour of leaves when they fall; brown denotes the earth to which the dead return; blue is an emblem of the happiness which it is hoped the deceased enjoys; and purple, or violet, is supposed to express a mixture of sorrow and hope.

Amongst the ancients mourning was expressed by very different signs. as by tearing their clothes, wearing sack-cloth, laying aside crowns, and the other ensigns of honour. Thus Plutarch, in his Life of Cato, relates, that, from the time of his leaving the city with Pompey, he neither shaved his head, nor, as usual, wore the Crown or Garland. A public grief was sometimes testified by a general fast. In Rome, on occasions of public mournings, the shops were shut up; the Senators laid aside their Caticlavian Robes; the Consuls sat in a lower seat than usual, and the women put aside all their ornaments. The ancients had a remarkable way of mourning for soldiers slain in battle; the whole army attended the funeral obsequies, with their arms and shields turned upside down. Among the Persians, it was part of the custom of mourning to shave themselves, their families, and all their animals. In Lycia, the men wore female habiliments during the whole time of their mourning. At Delos they cut off their hair. The Egyptians tore their bosoms, and covered their faces with mud. With the Jews and Chinese, during the time of mourning, it is customary for the husband and wife to live apart from each other. In China, young people live in seclusion, and cannot mary till the end of three years.

The time of mourning among different nations varied exceedingly; that of the eastern nations continued 15 days. Among the Jews, full-mourning lasted for a year; second-mourning, a month; and slight mourning continued only seven days. With the Romans, mourning generally continued for ten months; but for women, who had lost their husbands a year of mourning was ordained. During the period of their mourning, the Romans considered it inauspicious to attempt any enterprise of importance, Bossu, the French Critic, arguing from this practice, in his attempt to prove the duration of the Æneid, presumes that Æneas did not leave Sicily until about ten months after the death of his father, because as founder of the Roman Empire, it was his duty to give an example of the customs and rites to be used by his posterity, and consequently, that it would have been inconsistent with such a character for him to have undertaken the descent upon Italy during the time of mourning for the death of Anchises. The people of China continue their mourning for a considerable time. A woman mourns three years on the death of her husband. A man mourns one year for a wife or brother. The Mingrelians mourn forty days. In Guinea the term of mourning is six weeks, during which time lamentations are made at the grave every morning and evening.—*Morn. Chron. March* 2.

A Columbus (Ohio) paper states, that a boat had arrived at Steubenville, which had on board the bones of a nondescript animal, one of which was 20 feet in length, 8 in width, and weighed upwards of 1,200 lbs.; the back bone was 16 inches in diameter, and the ribs 9 feet in length. It is calculated from the size of the bones, that the animal, when living, must have been about 50 feet in length, 20 to 26 in width, and about 20 feet in height; and it must have weighed at least 20 tons,. These bones were found near the Mississipi river, in Louisian, and form the greatest natural curiosity ever beheld. This animal (says the American Editor) must have so far transcended the mammoth in size, as the mammoth a common dog.

One of the greatest curiosities in the library of the late John Dent, Esq., F. R. S. and F. S. A., now selling by Mr. Evans, of Pall-mall, was the first English edition of the Holy Bible, by Myles Coverdale (afterwards Bishop of Exeter), in the year 1535, dedicated to King Henry VIII., which was sold yesterday at 58 guineas. It is printed in folio; and the only perfect copy of this very rare edition of the Holy Scriptures (which was the first allowed by Royal authority, and is embellished with woodcuts), is the one deposited in the British Museum. The copy sold was deficient of three leaves, viz the title and two following leaves, being part of the Dedication to the King. These were supplied by fac-similes; in other respects the copy was quite perfect and in fine preservation, bound in morocco.

ORANG OUTANG.

The following account of a remarkably large Orang Outang, captured in the woods in the Island of Sumatra, we extract from an article in the last number of professor Jameson's Philosophical Journal:—The following short history of the circumstances under which the animal was found, and of the mode of taking him, is drawn up from accounts which were furnished to Dr. Abel, either directly or indirectly, by persons concerned in his capture. A boat party under the command of Messrs Craygyman and Fish, officers of the brig Mary Anne Sophia, having landed to procure water at a place called Ramboon, near Trouman, on the northwest coast of Sumatra, on a spot where there was much cultivated ground, and but few trees, discovered on one of these a gigantic animal of the monkey tribe. On the approach of the party he came to the ground, and, when pursued, sought refuge in another tree at some distance, exhibiting as he moved the appearance of a tall man-like figure, covered with shining brown hair, walking erect, with a waddling gait, but sometimes accelerating his motion with his hands, and occasionally impelling himself forward with the bough of a tree. His motion on the ground was plainly not his natural mode of progression, for even when assisted by his hands or a stick, it was slow and vacillating; it was necessary to see him amongst trees in order to estimate his agility and strength, On being driven to a small clump, he gained by one spring a very lofty branch, and bounded from one branch to another with the ease and alacrity of a common monkey. Had the country been covered with wood, it would have been almost impossible to prevent his escape, as his mode of travelling from one tree to another is described to be as rapid as the progress of a swift horse. Even amidst the few trees that were on the spot, his movements were so quick that it was very difficult to obtain a settled aim; and it was only by cutting down one tree after another, that his pursuers, by confining him within a very limited range, were enabled to destroy him by several successive shots, some of which penetrated his body and wounded his viscera. Having received five balls, his exertions relaxed, and reclining exhausted on one of the branches of a tree, he vomited a considerable quantity of blood. The ammunition of the hunters being by this time expended, they were obliged to fell the tree in order to obtain him, and did this in full confidence that his power was so far gone that they could secure him without trouble, but were astonishd, as the tree was falling, to see him effect his retreat to another, with apparently undiminished vigour. In fact, they were obliged to cut down all the trees before they could drive him to combat his enemies on the ground, against whom he still exhibited surprising strength & agility, although he was at length overpowered by numbers, and destroyed by the thursts of spears, and the blows of stones and other missiles. When nearly in a dying state, he seized a spear, made of a supple wood, which would have withstood the strength of the stoutest man, and shivered in pieces; in the words of the narrator, he broke it as if it had been a carrot. It is stated by those who aided in his death, that the human-like expression of his countenance, and piteous manner of placing his hands over his wounds, distressed their feelings, and almost made them question the nature of the act they were committing. When dead, both natives and Europeans contemplated his figure with amazement. His stature, at the lowest computation, was upwards of six feet; at the highest, it was nearly eight but it will afterwards be seen that it was probably about seven.

"In the following description, which I give in the words of my informant, many of my readers will detect some of those external conformations which distinguish the young eastern orang outangs that have been seen in Europe The only part of the description in which the imagination seems to have injured the fidelity of the portrait, regards the prominence of the nose and the size of the eyes, neither of which are verified by the integuments of the animal's head. 'The animal was nearly eight feet high, and had a well-proportioned body, with a fine broad expanded chest and narrow waist. His head also was in due proportion to his body; the eyes were large, the nose prominent. and the mouth much more capacious than the mouth of a man. His chin was fringed from the extremity of one ear, to the other, with a beard that curled nearly on each side, and formed althogeter an ornamental rather than a frightful appendage to his visage. His arms were very long, even in proportion to his height, and in relation to the arms of men; but his legs were in some respects much shorter. The hair of his coat was smooth and glossy when he was first killed, and his teeth and appearance altogether indicated that he was young, and in the full possession of his physical power. Upon the whole,' adds his biographer, 'he was a wonderful beast to behold, and there was more in him to excite amazement than fear.'"

Extraordinary Trial for Assaulting an Old Woman Absurdly Supposed to be a Witch.

Monmouth, April 7.—(Before Mr. Baron Vaughan.)—Wm. Watkins, a respectable farmer, John Fraser, a constable, Thomas Jenkins, and Henry Evans, servants, were charged with a riot, and with assaulting Mary Nicholas.

Mr. Maule said, he was truly surprised and sorry to have to lay a case of this kind before a jury in this enlightened age. The prosecutrix was a very aged female, whom the prisoners had most absurdly fancied to be a witch; and the prisoner William Watkins, having had several of his cattle die suddenly, fancied that she had bewitched them. Under this notion the four prisoners came up to this unfortunate old woman in the road, and dragged her by force to the fold-yard of the prisoner Watkins. By this time a great concourse of persons was attracted as the scene of the outrage was only one mile from Abergavenny. When they had got her there, they placed her behind a colt, and obliged her to kneel on the ground, & take the animal's tail in her hand, and repeat some form of prayer, which was to protect the cattle against her spells. This she did, and the prisoners under the stupid notion, that if you draw a witch's bloood she cannot hurt you, took a bough of a wild rose out of a hedge, and they drew this across her arm, so as to make it bleed. They then proceeded to strip the upper part of her person, for the purpose of finding a supposed mark of where she suckled imps, or some sort of beings of another world, and when they had cut off some of the unfortunate creature's hair, they found a wart on her head, which they said was it. Upon this they proposed to duck her, but, at the earnest entreaties of her [illegible]ter, they let her go. It was most fortunate for the prisoners that they did not carry their intention of ducking her into effect, as, if death had ensued, they would have been every one of them most seriously answerable for that offence.

Mary Nicholas, a very hearty looking old woman, but evidently of extreme old age, said—I am ninety years of age. I reside at Landfoist, which is one mile from Abergavenny. I was attacked in the road by the four prisoners, who dragged me along, sometimes pulling, and sometimes pushing me, till they got me to Mr. Watkins' rick-fold. As we were going there, a great number of persons collected round us. When they got me to the rick-fold, they took me to a part of it where a colt was, and they held me down on my knees till I blessed the colt. One of them then got a briar from the hedge, and drew it across my arm, so as to make it bleed. My arm was covered with blood. They then stripped me to the waist, and searched me all over with their hands, and I could feel that they cut some of my hair off. I was very much frightened.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell—I never told a girl that if she did not give up some handkerchiefs she had taken, I would make her walk on her back in the night. I never threatened to bewitch any one, nor did I ever encourage the notion that I was a witch.

Mary Phillips, the daughter—The mob were very bad. I had much ado any how to get to my mother. I did not know which way to come. My mother's clothes, shift and all, were off, and the little hair she had was off. When I got to her, my mother said, "Oh, my dear child, they have killed me." I spoke to Watkins; he said all his cattle were dead. John Prosser said, "Watkins, do not be bullied by her; I am the constable of the parish, and I'll make her mother do it again." My mother was very bad indeed. I took her by the arm, Watkins came up again, and said she should say it again. I begged her to do so. I was so frightened; I was quite humbled; and laid hold of her by the arm. (Here the witness fell a crying.) My mother is very ill, and not recovered yet. She was before a stout old woman.

Evan Evan said—I was present, and saw what occurred. I saw the prisoners dragging the old woman along, and about seventy persons were by. On their taking her into the rickfold, Mr. Watkins said (pointing to some cattle which were lying dead,) "There is some of your work." She was then placed on her knees behind the colt, and she asked what she was to do? The prisoner Watkins replied, "You must say, God Almighty, that is in heaven bless the colt." Watkins then drew a brier out of the hedge, and passed it gently across her arm. They then stripped off her clothes, and said they were looking for the mark of where the devil sucked. They found something of a mark on her head, and said, "there it is." They then talked of ducking her; but I said to Watkins, "Mind what you are about, for if any thing happens, it will be a nice thing." The old woman's daughter came up, and at her intreaties, the prisoners suffered the old woman to depart.

Mr. Russell, for the defendants, said that he could not deny the assault, and that he was much surprised to find that so much superstition could exist either in England or Wales. It should, however, be recollected that one of the most eminent judges that ever sat in this country (Sir Mathew Hale) believed in all this absurdity as implicitly as the prisoners could do! That the prisoners had acted in a firm belief that the poor old woman was a witch, was quite clear, as they drew her blood, which was understood to disarm the power of a witch; they cut off her hair, because it was said that a witch's hair would not burn; and the ducking her was not, as the counsel for the prosecution had supposed, for the purpose of drowning her, but because one of the tests by which a woman was discovered to be a witch, was, that she would float on water. The prisoners had offered every compensation in their power since they had been convinced of the delusion under which they had laboured, but that had not been acceded to by the prosecutors.

Mr. Baron Vaughan said, that he thought the riot was not proved, but that, beyond all question, there had been a most brutal assault committed. That the prisoners had acted under a delusion founded on superstition, was quite clear; and he regretted that there was any one in the kingdom who should have been so deplorably ignorant as to have fallen into such an error.

Verdict—Guilty of the assault only.

Mr, Baron Vaughan said, that from the extreme singularity of the case, he must take time to consider of the sentence.

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the **PROPRIETORS**, at the **Gazette**
Press, No. 7, Bell Lane, by Thomas
Rigby.

Bom

Vol. 38. WEDNESDA

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
[illegible] Office,
[illegible] *day of April* 1827.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY LOFTUS GUILLEMAND is admitted a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. TAYLOR AND CO. Merchants of Tokenhouse Yard London, from the 1st day of March last.

MR. GUILLEMAND'S engagements in Bombay will from this date be in the Name and for Account of the above FIRM.

CHURCH LANE, }
7th August 1827 }

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 16th Instant,
UNCLEARED LOTS
OF

GLASS WARE.

COMPRISING Cut and Plain Wine and Claret Glasses, Champaign, Ditto, Goblets, Tumblers, Finger Cups, Pint and Quart Decanters, Jugs, Celery Glasses, Water and Liquor Bottles, Salt Cellars, Muffineers, Mustard Pots, Cruit Stands, Shades, Baskets &c.

Meadows Street, 15th August 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 16th Instant,
UNLESS
PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF
A NEAT
PALANQUIN
SHIGRAMPOE,
BUILT BY
STUART AND CO.
OF CALCUTTA.

Meadows Street, 15th August 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On *THURSDAY the 23rd Instant*
[illegible] O'CLOCK
AN ENGLISH BUILT

LANDAU.

AND
A PAIR OF
CAPITAL ARAB
CARRIAGE HORSES.
AND
HARNESS.
BELONGING
TO A
FAMILY
LEAVING INDIA.

Meadows Street, 15th August 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 16th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK
THREE
FRESH ARAB
HORSES,
JUST IMPORTED.
Meadows Street, 15th August

Higgs and Brigg

HAVE FOR SAL
ON COMMISS
A VERY
SUPERIO
GREY ARA
LADY'S
SADDLE HO
[illegible]
[illegible] a LADY
INDIA
Meadows Street, 15th A

Eduljee Cursetje

WILL SEL
BY PUBLIC AUC
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At Braganza N
THE
MODERN HOUSE

FURNITURE of a Fa [illegible] Cl Silver and Plated Ware Crockery Ware, Chandelie [illegible] and Sing [illegible] Cots, Tab [illegible] &c. &c. &c

ALSO,

Old London Particular SERCIALS and HODGSO

The Property may be vi Friday the [illegible] Instant.

Bombay, 15th Au

WOOLER AND

HAVE [illegible] very [illegible] ENGLISH B [illegible] HORS [illegible] HARNESS [illegible]

BAY
PONEY
WITH SADDLE, &
Bombay, 15th Aug

WOOLER AND

HAVE received per E [illegible] BRIGS a splendid of FASHIONABLE JEW which added to their form is perhaps the most rich a selection that has been in a length of time, and wil for Sale on this day the 15

Bombay 15th

Messrs. Frith Ba
and Co.
HAVE FOR SAL
ON COMMISS
A
VERY [illegible] CA
CHESNU
Arab Ho

STANDS near 14 hand high, 6 years old, and sound.

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ondon, at 6 [illegible] onths sight. 1 | 9½ per Rupee.
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[illegible] n Crowns 100 per 218 Ditto.

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[illegible] ivable at the General Treasury at Bombay
[illegible] 50 Bombay Rupees per 0 | 0 Siccas.
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[illegible] per Cent. per diem, payable 12 months

[illegible]HE GAZETTE.

[illegible]BOMBAY.

[illegible]SDAY, 15TH AUGUST 1827.

[illegible] n very obligingly [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible] that were received
[illegible] from Greenock the 20th April,
[illegible] d to [illegible] our readers with
[illegible] to the glorious
[illegible] place in His Majesty's Cabinet.
[illegible] ceptance on the 12th April by
[illegible] of the Premiership, seven out of
[illegible] Cabinet Ministers suddenly threw
[illegible] es. The country is well rid of
[illegible] r base [illegible]
[illegible] ed on all sides. Disgust at the
[illegible] he new Ministry took to [illegible]
[illegible] power, is, forsooth, the cause
[illegible] sion!!! But we are not told
[illegible] answers, and the new Ministry,
[illegible] a fortnight after Tory deser-
[illegible] nally been formed. Is the up-
[illegible] his Sovereign the disgusting
[illegible] hich Mr. Canning has ob-
[illegible]? Mr. Peel's retirement als-
[illegible] aid to do. from personal feel-
[illegible] e be excusable—Nothing can
[illegible] rupt resignation of the Tories
[illegible] is a most unconstitutional at-
[illegible] the prerogative of the Crown
[illegible] s of his present Majesty—A
[illegible] een Aristocracy and Sovereign
[illegible] ke of [illegible]on's resignation of
[illegible] of the Army, not being a mi-
[illegible] endence, is a direct insult to the
[illegible] n only be accounted for on the
[illegible] that he presumed to solicit the
[illegible] for himself, and [illegible] met with a
[illegible] sal. From the enthusiastic man-
[illegible] hich Mr. Canning's appointment
[illegible] ed in the House of Commons, and
[illegible] opularity, we confidently anticipate
[illegible] ll triumphantly surmount the ob-
[illegible] ich his late Tory associates are
[illegible] in his way. England has been
[illegible] the verge of destruction by Tory
[illegible]—They have [illegible] her at her
[illegible] ed.
[illegible] at [illegible] themselves have
[illegible]

[illegible] rs of the 3d and 6th April from
[illegible] it appears that the country was tran-
[illegible] the Rebels completely subdued. Fer-
[illegible] at last disarmed those in Spain!—
[illegible] e dangerous mode of overthrowing
[illegible] stitution is suspected however to be
[illegible] on—Jesuitical intrigue and bribery
[illegible] to—The right of Don Miguel to
[illegible] e Regency when of age is now ems
[illegible] ked of.—We have no time to dwell
[illegible] pics; but may in our next resume

[illegible] the 25th February from Rio Ja-
[illegible] at the Brazilian and Buenos Ay-
[illegible] were close on each other and a
[illegible] ching—the latter are much strong-
[illegible] mperor's forces, and it is supposed
[illegible] m.
[illegible] States President has issued a
[illegible] shutting the American ports
[illegible] West Indian trade from the
[illegible] next.

* * *

[illegible] ement of the affairs of Greece it
[illegible] probably be effected, upon the fol-
[illegible]—The Sultan, according to this
[illegible] is to retain the name of Sove-
[illegible] t exercising, however, any of its
[illegible] nt functions. The Turks, who
[illegible] hat country, are to receive a pe-
[illegible] muity; but no Turk is to reside
[illegible] en under the insurgent territory
[illegible] onclusion of the Treaty. Greece,
[illegible] this arrangement, will comprise the
[illegible] ern Greece, and the Isles, the whole
[illegible] overnment of a Hospodar, whilst
[illegible] are to have municiple Governments

[illegible] lance of their local interests.
[illegible] uropean Powe[illegible] re to gua-
[illegible] ification; and while Russia
[illegible] njoy her right of protection over
[illegible] d Wallachia, as secured to her
[illegible] sion of Treaties, the special p[illegible]
[illegible] of the Greeks is to be confid[illegible]
[illegible] land and France conjointly. T[illegible]
[illegible] me, though not so showy as some th[illegible]
[illegible] ave been propounded, has at least the mer[illegible]
that it is a feasible one, and that it may be carried into effect without bloodshed, or disturbing the good understanding which happily subsists between the different Powers.

◆

We have heard, but we know not what reliance is to be placed in the report, that Sir John Malcolm was seriously indisposed; and that a doubt exists as to his proceeding to this presidency.

◆

We mentioned some time ago that Captain Clarkson, late of the Cumbrian, had succeeded to the command of a fine new Ship the Bolton, which would leave England for Bombay on the 21st April; when the Charles Kerr left England we understand that the Bolton had completed her cargo, but would be detained on account of certain passengers (their names we have not learnt) for three weeks afterwards; so that she would not sail before the first week in May.

By our shipping intelligence we observe that the Mary, Beachcroft, had left Portsmouth for Bombay on the 5th April; and that on the same day the Recovery from this Port had reached Gravesend.

◆

To such of our readers as take an interest in the Commercial relations of Great Britain, an article in to days paper entitled "Rejection of the American [illegible] Intercourse Bill" will we think prove acceptable. It shews the bad reception Mr. Huskisson's liberal system of Commercial policy has met from Foreign nations, and how dearly England has paid for her experiments—the wisdom of Lord Castlereagh's Continental policy is now felt! had that blunderer demanded [illegible] freedom of trade in Europe, who would have dared to deny it?—now in our distress, when we try to obtain it, we are only laughed at.—Huskisson's plans are founded on the most enlarged and liberal principles, they would, if not thwarted, eventually work the peculiar good of England, and that is a sufficient reason for all the Continental powers to attempt their defeat.

◆

Though now an old story, it may not perhaps be uninteresting to our readers to know the origin of the rumour of war between England and Spain brought hither by the Warwick.—A vessel that left England about the 23d or 24th March, it will be remembered, was said to have brought the news to Rio Janeiro; now, it appears that by an article in the Morning Chronicle of the 3d April, it is certain, that a report of the invasion of Portugal by French and Spanish troops had been circulated and gained credence in the South of England at that actual time.—We naturally construed the report that came here, into the breaking out of a war between Portugal and Spain which would ultimately involve England; and at the time, we entertain not a doubt, but that it arose out of the Falmouth hoax—many of our cotemporaries gave no credit to the rumour, *because* they did not like the channel through which it came, or *because* their London Papers of the 16th March were silent on the subject—In fact the report, had no foundation; though "we" placed some faith in the rumour of war.—We feel bound in order to give our readers a due degree of confidence in the information which we put forth in the Gazette, to repeat our reasons for making that [illegible] the [illegible], *a week later* than any previously received—In that space, the Spanish army might have met and engaged the English forces even—Next, the news was carried to Rio Janeiro, the seat of the Brazilian Government.—It is not probable that the master of an English pacquet vessel, would wilfully circulate a rumour for which he could shew no foundation, tending so deeply to affect the interests of the very Prince at whose capital he had just then arrived; and about which, he must have anticipated the closest examination—Again, Don Pedro's Boarding Officer was not likely to commit a blunder, nor dared he to invent a hoax about such a matter—Thus have we shewn, that the channel thro' which the rumour ran was more credible than would at first sight appear—War was at the time, but too probable, and the news might, as it appears, have come out direct from England, and have met implicit credence; for there seems not a shadow of doubt, of its having gained belief for a time in England.

◆

From minutes taken while in attendance upon the late Duke of York, commencing with the illness of his Royal Highness on returning in June 1826 from Ascot Races, and closing with the fatal hour which terminated his valuable existence, Sir Herbert Taylor has drawn up and published, an interesting account of the state of the Royal Duke's mind during that trying period. "It will satisfy" says Sir Herbert "his attached friends "that his Royal Highness was in every point "of view deserving of the respect and the "affection which have so strongly marked "their sentiments towards him, and of the "deep grief and regret which his death has "occasioned in their minds, and in those of